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DROP IN OKLAHOMA RUNS

Quantity Taken By Pipe Lines From All Districts in December Averaged 130,680 Barrels a Day, Against 147,-725 Barrels a Day in November. Prairie's Receipts 95,680 Barrels a Day, Indicating a Decrease of Over 12,000 Barrels Compared With November—All Runs From Glenn Field 74,000 Barrels a Day in December, Showing a Decline of 11,000 Barrels in Daily Average Compared With November—More than 16,000,000 Barrels of Glenn Crude in Steel Storage in and Near the Field.—Decline in Tank Construction Last Month—Field Developments.

MID-CONTINENT PIPE LINE RUNS IN DECEMBER.

	Barrels per day.
Prairie Oil & Gas Company	95,680
Gulf Pipe Line Company (Est.)	20,000
The Texas Company (Est.)	15,000
Total	130,680
November average	147,725
October average	154,477

PRODUCTION OF THE GLENN FIELD IN DECEMBER.

(Estimated.)	Barrels
Run by Gulf Pipe Line Company	620,000
Run by The Texas Company	465,000
Run by Prairie Oil & Gas Company	434,000
Total by pipe lines	1,519,000
Run into producers' storage	775,000
Total	2,294,000
Daily avg. runs by pipe lines	49,000
Daily avg. runs by producers	25,000
Total daily avg. runs	74,000
Daily avg. runs in November	85,000
Daily avg. runs in October	107,000

PRODUCTION OF THE GLENN FIELD TO JANUARY 1, 1908.

(Estimated.)	Barrels.
Accounted for to December 1	24,562,000
Accounted for in December	2,294,000
Total to January 1	26,856,000

RAIL SHIPMENTS FROM THE GLENN FIELD IN DECEMBER.

Shipper.	Barrels.
Gulf Pipe Line Company	46,500
Heywood Oil Company	22,600
W. H. Millikin	6,000
All others	1,750
Total	76,850
Daily average	2,479
November average	3,567
October average	11,732

Statistics of steel tank construction in the Glenn field to date will be found in Tulsa correspondence.

TULSA, OKLA., January 1.—(Special.)—Pipe line runs from the Mid-Continent fields in December averaged 130,680 barrels a day, divided as follows: Prairie Oil & Gas Company from all districts 95,680 barrels, Gulf Pipe Line Company from the Glenn pool 20,000 barrels, The Texas Company from the Glenn pool 15,000 barrels. Runs by pipe lines in November averaged 147,725 barrels a day, of which the Prairie took 107,725 barrels, the Gulf 26,000 barrels and The Texas Company 14,000 barrels. The decrease may be attributed largely to the fact that the Texas companies have very little storage room left on the field, and are getting their runs down to the quantity they are able to transport by pipe line, and the further fact that the Prairie Company made no shipments by rail from the Glenn field. Before the Texas suit was filed in November which caused these shipments to be discontinued, the Prairie was loading out 8,000 to 10,000 barrels a day of Glenn crude. It is also a fact that much of the oil purchased by the Prairie in producers' steel tanks in the Glenn field was included in that company's runs in October and November. The Prairie's deliveries in December averaged 68,013 barrels against 64,743 barrels in November, while the amount tanked in December was 27,667 barrels a day against 42,982 barrels a day in November. The heavy decrease in this item is explained by the fact that Glenn crude bought in producers' tanks was included in large quantity in the November statement.

The Prairie's runs from wells in the Glenn field in December are estimated at 14,000 barrels a day, against 25,000 barrels a day in November and 35,000 barrels a day in October. The Gulf Pipe Line Company ran 20,000 barrels a day against 26,000 barrels a day in November, and The Texas Company 15,000 barrels a day against 14,000 barrels a day in November. The Gulf Company shipped an average of 1500 barrels a day by rail and piped 12,000 barrels a day, indicating that 6,500 barrels a day went into storage. The Texas Company made no rail shipments from the field, but loaded 4,-097 barrels a day of Glenn Crude on cars at West Dallas and Eleanor. The oil shipped from Eleanor went to the company's tanks at Saratoga, via the Santa Fe railroad. A portion of The Texas Company's runs went into earthen storage south of the field. This company started pumping last month to Concord, the first main line station south of Corsicana and the second south of West Dallas. There are two 37,500 barrel tanks at Concord.

It is estimated that producers in the Glenn field stored oil in their own tankage at the rate of 25,000 barrels a day in December, making the total runs by pipe lines and others 74,000 barrels a day as compared with 85,000 barrels a day in November and 107,000 barrels a day in October. The quantity of Glenn production accounted for in December was 2,294,000 barrels, and this, added to that previously accounted for, makes the output to date 26,-856,000 barrels, of which 26,000,000 barrels were produced in 1907.

THE GENERAL SITUATION.

While it would be something of a contradiction of terms to say that the Glenn field is now the storm center of the Mid-Continent region it is certainly the focal point around which gathers an intense interest among oil men all over the country. On the surface there is a dramatic cessation of activity but there are some very lively cross-currents underneath that the general public does not see and that are sure to work out some remarkable changes in the near future. Many rumors are heard of impending deals of an important character and some of these will probably come to a head very shortly. In the meantime there is a closing down of operations all over the field. All new work has been suspended by the Selby Company in the Glenn pool. W. H. Millikin has completed 32 wells and will drill no more at present. Argue & Compton have completed twenty wells and will finish up two more when they will stop. The Okla. Oil Company after having completed 25 wells will drill no more. A. W. Shulthis has several wells at the sand and will drill no more and will not bring these in until he finds some outlet for the oil. The same is true of many other operators. There are probably not more than 30 drilling rigs now working in the Glenn field. The runs of The Texas Company and Gulf Pipe Line Company continue about the same, but those of the Prairie Oil & Gas Company have greatly declined and now probably do not average more than 12,000 barrels a day. They finished only six 35,000 steel tanks in the vicinity of the field during December and their pipe line runs have been very light. Producers tanks are nearly all full and from more than one lease much oil is running down the ditch. One exception to the general situation is that of G. W. Barnes who has just made a contract with George Harmon to drill thirty wells. These are to be scattered over the various leases in which Mr. Barnes is interested. He has plenty of tankage room, as he has ten 55,000-barrel steel tanks completed with only six of them full. While the Mid-Continent region is entering on a period of general suspension of development work and while the figures will show a tremendous drop in the output of the field the situation will not be without its advantages. There is going to be a sort of squaring around and

readjustment. Things have been going at break neck speed and production has been crowded to the utmost. It is probably a good thing to stop and take a breathing spell. When activity is resumed as it is certain to be, it will be on a surer and better basis. The shut-down will not be without its beneficial results in many directions. For one thing it has had a sobering effect on the legislative Assembly of the state and it seems now reasonably certain that there will be no unfair assault on the oil industry from that direction. The whole state administration from the Governor down shows a disposition to lend a helping hand. In this connection it is reported on what appears to be excellent authority that it has been proposed to give the Prairie Oil & Gas Company right of way over section lines to build a pipe line south if it desires to do so.

BIG WELL NORTH OF GLENN FIELD.

The Spring Oil Company composed of Messrs. Reese, Shulthis and others of Independence, Kansas, has brought in a 300-barrel well on the Dora Ellen Parks land covering the northwest quarter of section 33-18-12 north of the Glenn field. They found the sand at 1940 feet and there appears to be plenty of it. The bringing in of so fine a well was a genuine surprise both to the Spring Company and the talent generally, as it was believed that the northern limit of heavy producers had been defined. Early last fall some of the same people got a dry hole on the Ethel May Churchill land covering the southeast quarter of section 32, half a mile nearer the proven field than the present well. Just across the line to the west from the present well and on the Leroy Jefferson land a well was drilled many months ago but the owners got into a dispute and it was never completed. The great depth at which the sand was found in the Spring Company's well indicates something new. In any case the well is one that has aroused more than ordinary interest because of its production, the depth of its sand and the fact it is a mile north of the Glenn field.

STEEL TANK CONSTRUCTION IN THE GLENN FIELD.

Producers and producing companies completed 28 steel tanks in the Glenn field in December, providing storage for 1,227,500 barrels of oil. The daily average of tankage completed was 39,597 barrels as against 48,917 barrels in November. The Prairie was the only one of the pipe line ocmpanies to add to its steel storage in December, completing six 35,000 barrel tanks, with a capacity of 210,000 barrels—a daily average of 6,774 barrels. In November the pipe lines completed 16 tanks for a total capacity of 610,000 barrels, or an average of 20,333 barrels a day. On December 31 the pipe line companies had 8,682,500 barrels of steel storage in the Glenn pool district, of which the Prairie had 5,110,000 barrels, the Gulf 2,372,500 barrels and The Texas Company 1,200,000 barrels, all full. Up to the same date producers had completed 191 tanks having a capacity of 8,782,500 barrels and containing approximately 7,400,000 barrels of oil, of which the Prairie Company has purchased over 1,100,00 barrels. In addition there is a large quantity of oil in ground storage on the field. The list of tanks completed in the Glenn field to January 1 follows:

STEEL TANKAGE COMPLETED IN THE GLENN FIELD TO DATE.

By Pipe Line Companies.

	No.	Cap. Each.	Total. Cap.
Prairie O. & G. Co.	146	35,000	5,110,000
Gulf Pipe Line Co...	42	55,000	2,310,000
Gulf Pipe Line Co...	1	37,500	37,500
Gulf Pipe Line Co...	1	25,000	25,000
The Texas Co.....	32	37,500	1,200,000
Totals	222		8,682,500

By Producers.

Owner.	No.	Cap. Each.	Total. Cap.
Harmon and Blaise...	1	37,500	37,500
Okla Co. (Assd. Pr.)	24	35,000	840,000
Okla Co. (Assd. Pr.)	13	37,500	487,500
W. H. Millikin.....	10	55,000	550,000
Beacon Oil Co.....	3	55,000	165,000
Quaker O. & G. Co...	10	55,000	550,000
Best Oil Co.	4	55,000	220,000
Best Oil Co.....	7	37,500	262,500
Selby O. & G. Co.....	3	37,500	112,500
Selby O. & G. Co.....	7	35,000	245,000
Laurel O. & G. Co.....	1	55,000	55,000
Galbreath O. & G. Co.	10	55,000	550,000
Galbreath & Chesley...	7	37,500	262,500
Galbreath and others..	2	35,000	70,000
Indiana O. & G. Co..	12	55,000	660,000
Heywood Oil Co.....	3	37,500	112,500
Heywood Oil Co.....	2	55,000	110,000
Vicmar Oil Co.....	3	55,000	165,000
N. V. V. Franchot....	6	55,000	330,000
Gulf Oil Co.....	19	55,000	1,045,000
Holdenville Oil Co....	5	55,000	275,000
Reese Oil Co.....	3	37,500	112,500
Argue & Compton....	5	35,000	175,000
Argue & Compton....	1	55,000	55,000
Winona Oil Co.....	1	37,500	37,500
Crosbie Oil Co.....	4	37,500	150,000
The Dallas Co.....	3	37,500	112,500
Eastern Oil Co.....	4	37,500	150,000
Oklahoma State Co....	4	55,000	220,000
St. Louis Oil Co	2	55,000	110,000
J. T. Root	3	37,500	112,500
Whetstone Oil Co	1	55,000	55,000
Kans-Okla Oil Co	3	37,500	112,500
Barnes Oil Co.....	5	55,000	275,000
Totals	191		8,782,500

By Pipe Lines and Producers.

Pipe Line Companies	222	8,682,500
Producers	191	8,782,500
Totals	413	17,465,000

GLENN POOL WESTERN EXTENSION.

There now appears to be no doubt that the Laurel Oil and Gas Company has opened up an important western extension of the Glenn pool by the drilling of three wells on the Chessie McIntosh allotment in section 13-17-11. The first of these wells came in late last summer and made a poor showing at the start, which afterward appeared to be due to several mishaps that occurred in finishing it. The sand was found to be more than 30 feet thick, but very close, so that it was a shooting and a pumping proposition. The company drilled two other wells and these, like the first, were shot and then put on the pump. The result was that each of the three wells developed a production of from 100 to 150 barrels, and they have been making this right along for some time. The company has four 1600-barrel tanks which are full, and a good deal of oil has been shipped to the Richardson-Gay refinery at Corsicana, Texas. No more wells will be drilled for the present owing to the temporary stagnation of the oil business, but the company has 320 acres in the northeast quarter of section 13 and the indications are that it is all good ground and that other wells will be brought in still farther west. The Mohawk Oil Company has just brought in a well a little north of the wells of the Laurel Oil and Gas Company. It is good for 100 barrels. This group of wells now represent the extreme western development in the Glenn field.

THE SELBY AND THE BEST OIL COMPANIES.

It has been the custom to report all the Glenn field properties in which F. M. Selby is interested as owned and operated by the Selby Oil and Gas Company. As a matter of fact, part of these holdings belong to the Best Oil and Gas Company, of which Mr. Selby is vice president and a large stockholder. G. C. Best of Marietta, Ohio, has been associated with Mr. Selby ever since the latter began his operations in the Glenn field and some months ago they organized the Best Oil and Gas Company under the laws of the State of Arkansas to take over and operate what is known as the Thos. J. Berryhill allotment of 165 acres, 85 acres being in section 18-17-12 and 80 acres being in section 17-17-12. Of this company G. C. Best is president, F. M. Selby vice president and Edw. Mac Taggart secretary. The company has, on the Thos. J. Berryhill allotment, 26 completed wells and is now drilling No. 27. This will complete the work for the present. The lease is one of the best in the field. Eleven steel tanks have been erected and are filled with oil. Four of these are of 55,000 barrels capacity and seven are of 37,500 barrels capacity. One additional 55,000-barrel tank and one 37,500-barrel tank are under construction, which will make 13 tanks altogether, with a total storage capacity of nearly half a million barrels. The Selby Oil and Gas Company, of which F. M. Selby is president, is operating 160 acres in section 4-17-12, known as the Edith M. Perryman allotment, on which there are eight wells, the George Bower allotment of 40 acres in section 4-17-12, on which there is one well, the A. W. Ralston allotment of 60 acres in both sections 3 and 4-17-12, on which there are five wells, the E. J. Ralston allotment of 40 acres in section 10-17-12, the J. G. Berryhill allotment of 160 acres in section 16-17-12, on which there are fifteen wells, and the Thomas R. Barrow allotment of 160 acres in section 21-17-12, on which there are eight wells. The Selby Company has completed five 37,500-barrel tanks on the Edith M. Perryman allotment, five 35,000-barrel tanks on the J. G. Berryhill allotment and two 35,000-barrel tanks on the Thos. R. Barrow allotment, making a total of ten tanks with a combined capacity of 285,000 barrels. For the present neither company will drill any new wells owing to the curtailment of runs by the pipe line companies.

FAVORABLE SHOWING AT MANNFORD.

Recent development at Mannford, in Creek county, about 20 miles west of Tulsa, are of an encouraging character. A well was brought in there by Roy and others of Vernon, Texas, and it is now pumping from 80 to 100 barrels a day. The oil tests 35 gravity and carries about 15 per cent water. The Roy

well is situated on the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of section 24-20-8. The sand was found at a depth of 1071 feet and was drilled into 15 feet. It is proposed to shoot the well. Another company is drilling on the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of section 29-20-9 and the Test Oil Company is drilling in section 6-20-8. The nearest established production is the Layton pool in sections 4 and 5-20-8. Here there are eight wells producing about 75 barrels each.

PRAIRIE INCREASES CAPITAL STOCK.

The Prairie Oil and Gas Company has obtained permission from the State of Kansas to increase its capital stock from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000. The company was originally incorporated in Kansas in 1900 with a capitalization of $300,000. This was increased to $2,000,000, then to $7,500,000, then to $10,000,000, which, by the increase just made, has been exactly doubled. The company is said to have $40,000,000 invested in the State of Kansas and in one county alone its taxes this year amounted to more than $60,000. All this adds to the interest of the ouster proceedings before the supreme court of that state. The counties in which properties of the Prairie Oil and Gas Company are situated have been raising a loud protest against the ouster proceedings that were about to be pressed by the attorney general and this has caused a check in that official's action; at least nothing seems to be doing just at present and the impression has spread that the ouster proceedings will not be pushed.

GILLESPIE WELL IN BIRD CREEK FIELD

Facts coming to light concerning the Gillespie well recently drilled in on the John C. Baker land, section 9-21-13, Bird Creek field, by the Olive Oil Company, in which Jesse and Frank Gillespie are the principal owners, indicate that a new pool may have been opened. The well is on the southwest corner of an 80-acre tract and is but a short distance from the Lockwood well drilled in last fall for the Reserve Oil Company, in which W. G. Park and others of Texas are interested. When the Gillespie well reached the sand found in the Lockwood well at a depth of 1181 feet, little sand was found and only a trace of oil; neither was there any water. The Lockwood well got its oil in what is known as the Bartlesville sand. There are three sands in the Bird Creek field, and the second one is sometimes called the Tucker sand, or the Glenn sand. The Gillespie well was drilled on to this second sand and penetrated it at a depth of 1380 feet. The drill was sent into it 12 feet. The hole began to cave above the sand and continued to cave for 200 feet. Casing was set and the well has remained in that condition to the present time pending the arrival of the proper tools for cleaning it out. Notwithstanding its clogged condition it has been making from 80 to 100 barrels right along. It has filled two 250-barrel tanks and one 1600-barrel tank with oil testing from 36 to 38 gravity. The oil is of a better grade than any that has been found in that portion of the Bird Creek field, and it is this that gives special importance to subsequent operations on the same ground. The Reserve Oil Company is preparing to drill an offset well, and other wells will be drilled by the Olive Oil Company.

OSAGE GUSHER MAKES GOOD.

The gusher brought in by the Indian Territory Illuminating Company on lot 32 of the Osage is making 1,000 barrels a day and the product is now being taken by the Prairie Oil & Gas Company. At first the oil was so badly cut by gas and water that the pipe line would not receive it but the trouble seems to have been remedied. The well filled all the tankage on the place including three 1600-barrel tanks, ten 250-barrel tanks, one 500-barrel tank and a ground reservoir capable of holding nearly 20,000 barrels. The DeGolier well drilled on lot 33 a mile south west of the big well is making 200 barrels on the pump. On lot 30 north of the big well the Barnsdall Company got a dry hole. John Markham is drilling a well on Lot 31 just a short distance north of the big well. It is the general opinion that the pool runs south and west.

GULF WELL AT MORRIS FLOWING AGAIN.

The Gulf Pipe Line Company's well in section 35-13-14, at Morris, is flowing again and is making 150 barrels a day. It now looks as if it had settled down to regular business and would be a steady producer. The company is running the oil into its own storage, two 1600-barrel tanks, several 250-barrel tanks and a ground reservoir that will hold 5000 barrels. The No. 2 well is being drilled in the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of the section and is now down about 1000 feet. It is 1600 feet southeast of the No. 1. T. H. Bass has resumed the management of his lease, but is not yet drilling any new wells. There are five producers on the lease. The Brown well in section 28, brought in about ten days ago, is making 125 barrels. The Brown Company has started a new well, one location east of its No. 1. The well of the Katherine Oil Company drilled on the southwest quarter of section 28 on the Josie tract is making 250 barrels. The Prairie Oil and Gas Company is finishing up three 35,000-barrel steel tanks, which will make a total of nine tanks in this group.

Robert Galbreath has gone to Asheville, N. C., to visit a sister who is quite ill. He was accompanied by his family and will probably remain for some time, as Mr. Galbreath himself has not been well for the past month, and he hopes to recuperate in the genial climate of Asheville.

Dalton Lain, formerly of the accounting department of the Gulf Pipe Line Company at this place, but recently promoted to a higher place with the same company at Beaumont, Texas, arrived here this week to claim a bride from among the fair daughters of Tulsa. The wedding took place Christmas day and the bride was Miss Alpha Mayginnes, whose father, Dr. N. W. Mayginnes, is a prominent physician of the city. Mr. Lain and his bride left the same afternoon for Beaumont, which is to be their future home. Mr. Lain made good while at his post in the Gulf office here and he has any number of Tulsa friends to wish him and his bride the best that the old world affords.

The Oklahoma State Teachers' Association has been in session in Tulsa this week and on Thursday afternoon the members were taken to the Glenn field over the Midland route. They had a great time. A thousand teachers, mostly women, turned loose in the wilds of the Glenn field at one time! It was the biggest and most enthusiastic crowd of visitors that ever went there.

TIONA (PENNA) LUBRICATING OILS AND GREASES

CALE-LANE OIL CO.
GENERAL OFFICES:
TEMPLE BUILDING HOUSTON, TEXAS

BURN CLOCOLITE IN YOUR LAMPS
NOT A SMOKE NOR A SMELL IN A BARREL OF IT

F. A. Leovy, manager of the Oklahoma division of the Gulf Pipe Line Company, has just completed and moved into one of the handsomest residences in Tulsa. It is in the Colonial style of architecture, of ample proportions and painted white.

Results of drilling at Beggs are encouraging. The first well of the Farmers Oil & Gas Company is pumping 50 barrels a day. The second well has been shot and is making from 25 to 30 barrels. Work has been commenced on the third well. The Deming Investment Company will drill a well a mile north and three miles east of Beggs.

B. S. Tupper, a veteran in the oil business and well known throughout the older fields of the east, has moved his family to Coffeyville, Kansas, and will make that place his headquarters. Mr. Tupper operates all over the Mid-Continent field and is the youngest old man in the business.

F. M. Selby of the Selby Oil & Gas Company has gone to his home at Marietta, Ohio, to take a little vacation. He is one of the most extensive operators in the Glenn field and was one of the first to get into it.

A company composed chiefly of Bartlesville people has completed a well about three miles southwest of Catoosa, the first town of importance on the Frisco east of Tulsa. Some oil was

found, a good deal of gas, and much water. It looks like a light producer. The casing was set January 2. A dry hole was drilled near Catoosa some time ago.

A nitro-glycerine explosion occurred in the Glenn field on the morning of January 2. William Schwartz went to shoot a well on a lease being operated by Barnes & Litchfield about 10 o'clock in the morning. He and his men drove up to the rig in a wagon which carried more than 300 quarts of nitro-glycerine. They took a charge out and began to lower it, when the well began to flow. Schwartz yelled to the men to run, and he did the same himself. A terrific explosion immediately occurred, the glycerine in the wagon being included. Wagon, horse and derrick were blown off the face of the earth, but the men escaped injury.

R. L. Brady who was formerly in the oil business at Beaumont and Batson, died at Okmulgee, Okla., on January 2 and was buried there the following day. He went to the Indian Territory about the time the Morris field was opened up, and made a deal by which he secured an interest in a lease in that district, operated by T. H. Bass. Details as to the cause of his death are lacking. It is known that he became unconscious on Sunday, December 29 and that he remained in this condition until the end came.

W. D. Richardson of the Richardson-Gay Oil Company at Corsicana, Texas, has been here several times lately in connection with a project to erect a refinery near the Glenn field. Last summer there were negotiations between him and representatives of the city of Sapulpa, fifteen miles south of Tulsa, looking toward the construction of a refinery there that should have a capacity of 1,000 barrels a day and it was reported that an agreement was reached but actual work has never been commenced. It is now said that Mr. Richardson is considering the Uncle Sam Refinery at West Tulsa, which was completed many months ago but never put into operation. It appears the Uncle Sam people do not care to operate the plant themselves, it being so far separated from their other refineries. Whatever may be the fate of the Tulsa plant it is a fact that workmen are busy painting the tanks and boilers and giving everything a general overhauling. J. R. R.

ARDMORE NOW HAS NATURAL GAS.

A few days before Christmas gas was turned into the pipe line extending from the Santa Fe Company's wells at Wheeler to the city of Ardmore, Okla., eighteen miles east of the development. Both oil and gas have been obtained in the Wheeler field. Ardmore is one of the most flourishing cities in southwestern Oklahoma and the cheap fuel now being supplied to its industries by the pipe line from Wheeler will undoubtedly accelerate its growth and prosperity.

A trial of locomotives equipped to burn either coal or oil was recently conducted in Italy. Liquid fuel was found to be more economical and more efficient.

CRUDE MARKET THE MAIN THING WITH GULF COAST PRODUCERS AT PRESENT.

Producers in the Gulf Coast region are principally concerned with the oil market right now. Less than four months ago contracts were made for oil at the wells in the South Texas districts at prices ranging from 95 cents to $1. Today the market is 65 to 70 cents, and if signs do not fail, it will go lower. The Gulf Pipe Line Company on January 1 cut its quotations on all fields excepting Batson to 70 cents. Batson was reduced to 68 cents on December 18 and this price was left unchanged. The Sun Company on January 3 posted a new schedule, cutting Spindletop from 76 to 73 cents, Sour Lake from 71 to 69, Batson light from 69 to 67, Batson heavy from 65 to 63, Saratoga from 68 to 67 and Dayton from 63 to 62. Humble was left unchanged at 68 cents. The Texas Company has not altered its quotations since November 19, when it posted 79 cents for Sour Lake, 77 cents for Humble, 75 cents for Saratoga and 74 cents for Louisiana oil. This company does not buy Batson, Spindletop or Dayton crude.

Most of the producers are unwilling to admit that there is justification for the present market. On the other hand the pipe line companies point to the fact that Oklahoma crude may be bought for 25 cents a barrel and that the freight rate to Texas points is only a fraction over 46 cents. They contend that an equalization between Oklahoma and South Texas crude is inevitable. Also they direct attention to the surplus of Gulf crude which has been accumulated every month since September last, and to the slow demand for fuel oil. Through their affiliated companies the pipe lines produce more than a third of the oil obtained in the Gulf fields. This must find a market with that of the individual producers. As a consequence it is pointed out that a reduction in the price of oil affects the purchasing companies, on account of their own production, as much proportionately as it does the producers themselves.

In order to formally discuss the situation the Oil Producers' Association met at the office of I. R. Bordages in Beaumont on December 21. Some expressed the opinion that in the absence of production in large quantities in new territory they should hold out for 80 cents on contracts; others thought 75 cents as a permanent price would be right. The argument for 80-cent oil was based on the observation that statistics showed that up to this price fuel consumers generally would buy oil in preference to coal, but that after 80 cents had been passed many returned to the use of coal. Shipments of Gulf Coast crude have declined in a year from an average of 60,000 barrels a day to about 36,000 barrels a day. A year ago contracts for six months were being made by producers at 75 cents and oil was selling on cars at from 75 cents to 85 cents. Various projects for marketing oil independent of the pipe line companies were broached by the producers, one being a proposition to sell direct to the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe railroads. It was stated that 80 cents could be obtained on a year's contract from these railroads. In this connection it was mentioned that Walter Fondren, Clint Wood, John O'Neil and others were working on a scheme to take over the lines of the Commercial Oil Company at Humble and it was suggested that this would afford an outlet for Humble oil. It was also stated that the Commercial Company's 6-inch line from Batson to Saratoga could be secured and that this would give the Batson producers a means to selling their oil to the Santa Fe or other purchasers. Nothing definite was done as to these propositions. It was the sense of those present, however, that some plan, looking to the marketing of oil direct to the consumer should be worked out. The producers met again on January 3 and went over the situation. It was made known that the Gulf Pipe Line Company had offered 65 cents for oil in all South Texas districts excepting Spindletop on 30-day contracts, or 68 to 70 cents on credit balances, according to the prices posted, and that the same company was offering 70 cents for Spindletop contracts extending over a period of 30 days. The Texas Company was said to be out of the market so far as contracts are concerned, and the Sun Company was reported to be depending on credit balance purchases to fill its requirements. So far as can be learned no contracts have been made. The producers went over the situation in detail, but if any action was taken by them the fact was not revealed. With the pipe lines it seems to be a sort of waiting proposition. The producers after enjoying a year of unprecedented high prices appear to be entering upon a season of uncertainty. The suggestion that the market for Gulf crude may settle around 60 cents is distasteful, but it looks as if this is what is coming.

PIPE LINES TAXED TO THEIR CAPACITY UNDER PRESENT CONDITIONS.

WASHINGTON, January 3.—(Special Telegram.)—Secretary Garfield, speaking of his conferences with representatives of the Prairie Oil & Gas Company, the Gulf Pipe Line Company and The Texas Company with a view to getting more oil run from the Indian country in Oklahoma, said today that the pipe line people declare they are crowded to the limit to take care of the oil they are now handling, and that they can do no more with present facilities. The secretary is trying to induce the various companies to increase their capacity by building additional lines. J. George Wright of the Interior Department has been directed to confer further with the pipe line people. Mr. Garfield admits that there are substantial difficulties in the way and that while the law makes pipe lines common carriers it is hard to enforce it. Besides, a test suit against this law is expected. Mr. Garfield is much interested in getting more pipe lines into the Indian Territory fields and says the matter is still open but he is evidently over-sanguine about it.

J. S.

MORE SALT WATER AND A BLOWOUT AT ANSE LA BUTTE.

A test of the Heywood Bros. Oil Corporation & Guffey No. 1 on the Hebert land about 1400 feet north of the Lake No. 7 at Anse la Butte was made at a depth of about 1890 feet. Salt water was developed, but no oil. The screen was pulled and the well is now being drilled deeper. No favorable formations were encountered in this hole.

On the Numas Patin land, about 300 feet northeast of the Lake No. 7, the Heywood Bros. Oil Corporation No. 1 is down between 1600 and 1700 feet. Several strata of rock and other hard formations have been penetrated in this well. It is due for a test within the next week or two.

The Lake Oil Company No. 8, one location north of the same company's No. 7, is about 1000 feet deep. The Heywood Oil Company & Sharp No. 1 on the F. R. Martin seven arpents of the Patin, about 2000 feet northeast of the Lake No. 7, is between 1400 and 1500 feet deep and should reach a determining depth by the middle of the month.

A blowout occurred on December 20 in the Heywood Bros. Oil Corporation & Guffey No. 1 on the Louisiana Petroleum 40 arpents, 1100 or 1200 feet north of the Lake No. 7. The 8 inch had been set at 600 feet and an 8 inch hole was being drilled. At 800 feet a porous gas rock was penetrated. The drill pipe was pulled out for the purpose of changing bits. This was at 4 in the morning. Immediately the well began to blow sand and water, burying the rig and covering the ground for a radius of 100 feet from the hole. Pieces of rock came with the sand and water. The rig was buried under five feet of sand. At 4 in the afternoon of the following day, after giving a continuous performance for 36 hours, the well choked up. The rig was moved to a point about 70 feet north and a new hole started.

The blowout was only forty feet from the north line of the Babb tract. The derrick over the Babb No. 1, an old hole which was drilled deeper, developing hot salt water, was moved to the southeast corner of the Babb 50 arpents and a rig is now up for the Heywood Bros. Oil Corporation & Guffey No. 2 on this land.

The Anse la Butte Le Danois Oil & Mineral Company is drilling its No. 4 on the Begnaud farm, just west of the Lake No. 7 and Bass & Lovegrove have started their No. 1 on the Guedry, 2200 feet north of the Lake No. 7. South of the swamp, on the Pourceaux land, preparations are being made to test the Heywood Corporation No. 12 at 1050 feet. The Lake Oil Company has a rig on its No. 6, an old well directly south of the No. 7, and will drill it to deep sand. Rigs are up for the Grow Company's No. 1 on the Numas Patin, north of the Lake No. 7, Ben C. Taber's No. 1 on the Guedry, 2200 feet north and the Moresi Brothers' new well to be drilled on the Pourceaux land, south of the swamp. The Moresis also have a derrick up in the same part of the field. Other derricks are the Heywood Corporation & Guffey No. 2 on the Hebert, Heywood Corporation No. 1 on the Alcee Melancon, north of the Lake No. 7 and E. F. Simms No. 1 on the H. P. Guilbeaux.

There has been little if any change in the condition and output of the Lake No. 7, the discovery well. It is making about 1600 barrels of fluid, 500 to 700 barrels being oil and the remainder water. Rail shipments from Anse la Butte via the Southern Pacific were inaugurated on December 24, a total of 3163 barrels of oil being loaded from the Lake Oil Company's tanks at the Gulf Pipe Line Company's racks during the last seven days of the month.

Work is about completed on the Gulf Company's 8 inch gathering line and 100,000 barrel earthen tank between the oil field and Breaux Bridge.

A detailed statement of field work at Anse la Butte will be found in the regular field reports published elsewhere in this number.

IMPORTANT EXTENSION OF JENNINGS FIELD TO THE WEST.

The Noble Company's No. 1 on the Eunice-Crowley lease, nearly a half mile west of the Arnaudet and Latreille development and 1500 feet southwest of the Clement development in the Jennings field, came in flowing on December 29, but choked up and after being cleaned out and equipped with air settled down to a production of 1000 to 1500 barrels of oil. The well is making about 1000 barrels of water in addition to the oil. The Noble Company was organized in November by Charles E. Noble, who drilled the well. The company has ten acres of the Eunice-Crowley lease. T. H. Bass has the acre directly north of the Noble No. 1 and the Heywood Oil Company has 2½ acres adjoining Mr. Bass' strip on the north. Both Mr. Bass and the Heywood Company will start wells immediately. The Noble Company will drill its No. 2 on the east line of its lease near the No. 1. The Jennings-Heywood Syndicate will drill on the Lekelt land, 25 feet south of the south line of the Noble Company's lease. This well will be known as the Syndicate's No. 49. Across the road from the Noble No. 1, and about 50 feet distant from it, the Syndicate will drill on its 116-acre fee simple tract, this to be its No. 47.

The Noble well constitutes the most important extension of the Jennings field that has been recorded since the Producers Oil Company developed oil on the Houssiere-Latreille 160 acres, south of the Latreille 40 acres, last summer. It shows beyond doubt that the territory south of the Clement tract, including at least a portion of the Jennings-Heywood Syndicate's 116 acres, is good, and further drilling may show that the sand extends as far southwest from the Clement as it does southeast. Those interested in the Noble Company besides Mr. Noble, are W. C. Tyrrell, Jr., for the Heywood Oil Company, F. I. Getty, Joe Sturdevant, M. A. Stanton, Ben Freeman, C. D. Hill and Theodore Kahn. It was Getty who proved his theory that there are deeper sands at Jennings by completing a producing well on the Clement tract at 2400 feet.

Other good wells reported at Jennings in December were the Producers No. 28 on the Latreille 40 acres, rated at 3000 barrels, the Crowley Oil & Mineral No. 34 on the Crowley farm, 1000 barrels, the Jennings-Heywood Syndicate No. 46 on the fee simple, 500 barrels and the Producers No. 26, on the Latreille 40 acres, 500 barrels. The Laguerre No. 1 on the Latreille 40 acres was dry. The Producers No. 13 on the Houssiere-Latreille 160 acres, which came in last August flowing at the rate of 2600 barrels a day and afterward went dry, was drilled deeper, developing only salt water.

WELL NORTHEAST OF PRODUCTION AT HUMBLE.

The E. F. Simms No. 1 on the Carden land, 300 feet northeast of the wells on the Mason tract at Humble is reported to be showing considerable oil. Casing was set in rock between 1000 and 1100 feet. Below the rock there was a break and the drill went into sand and shale carrying oil. While the strainer was being set the well heaved, and oil began flowing over the casing. It is a light green crude, testing about 24 degrees gravity. Up to January 4 the well had not been put in shape so that its production could be estimated.

BLOWOUT IN THE TEST NEAR EDGERLY, LA.

A blow-out lasting two hours and a half occurred on December 20 in the test well drilled by the Higgins Oil & Fuel Company one mile northeast of Edgerly, La. Sand and water were forced out at great pressure, cutting the crown block and the four inch pipe, the latter being in the hole at the time. Considerable oil appeared. The test was drilled to a depth exceeding 1900 feet and on being baled showed only salt water. As several oil sands had been penetrated on the way down it was decided to perforate the six inch casing. The hole was plugged at 1720 feet and was perforated between that level and 1500 feet. While this operation was under way, and nearly 200 feet of the casing had been punctured, the well started to blow and all efforts to get the 4 inch pipe out proved futile. Five or six hundred feet of this pipe has since been taken from the hole, but it is badly cut and it is doubtful if the remainder can be fished out. The pipe was suspended at the time the gas appeared. The elevators were cut by the sand and the four inch dropped to the bottom. The well is located in the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of section 28-9-11 on land acquired from the Louisiana-Pennsylvania Petroleum Company. The Higgins Company has the entire section excepting 10 acres in the northwest quarter in which it owns a half interest, J. F. Weed owning the other half, and a 25-acre tract in the northeast quarter. In addition it has various other tracts directly north, east and south of section 28. If the present hole cannot be saved another will be started very soon.

TANKER PETROLEUM CLEARS FOR ENGLAND—BRITISH STEAMER GENESSEE LOADS AT THE SECURITY DOCKS.

The British Admiralty's liquid fuel transport Petroleum cleared from the Gulf Refining Company's docks at Port Arthur on December 20 with a cargo of 42,052 barrels of reduced crude, consigned to Portland, England. The tanker Lumen was also loaded by the Gulf Refining Company with 25,401 barrels of kerosene for Pont de Braye, France, clearing on December 26 from Port Arthur. On December 31 the Genessee of the Anglo-American Oil Company's fleet cleared from the Security Oil Company's docks at Sabine with 27,903 barrels of kerosene for Queenstown, Ireland. She had in tow the Standard Oil Company's Barge No. 92 loaded with 34,504 barrels of gas oil and destined for New York. The Genessee sails under the English flag, and no attempt was made by the Texas state authorities to interfere with her departure. Barge No. 92 was anchored outside the three mile limit, however, and was loaded by means of lighters. This was done to avoid coming within the jurisdiction of the state of Texas. Under the terms of the injunction issued in connection with the suit filed in November against the Standard Oil Company, the Security Company and others, no property of the defendant corporation is permitted to leave the state. The Barge No. 92 was the third vessel to be loaded outside the three mile limit, the Standard tanker, Captain A. F. Lucas, and Barge No. 95 having been lightered earlier in the month, mention of which was made in the Oil Investors' Journal of December 19.

MR. DORCHESTER REMAINS IN CHARGE OF WATERS-PIERCE PROPERTY.

The Texas Supreme Court on December 23 ruled against the motion of the Attorney General to authorize the receiver appointed by the District Court, R. J. Eckhardt to take charge of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company's business in Texas. On the same day the United States Supreme Court at Washington made an order staying the execution of the mandate of the United States Court of Appeals at New Orleans instructing the discharge of C. B. Dorchester, who is acting as receiver for the Waters-Pierce Company in Texas by appointment of the United States Circuit Court at Sherman. It is expected that the United States Supreme Court will act this week on the application for a writ of certiorari, made by Bradley W. Palmer, a stockholder of the Waters-Pierce Company, last month. Action may be taken in this matter on January 6. On January 2 the attorneys for the Waters-Pierce Company submitted to the Third Court of Civil Appeals at Austin a motion for a rehearing in the main case, which was affirmed in November. The refusal of the Texas Supreme Court to order the receiver appointed by the state court to take charge of the property and the stay granted by the United States Supreme Court leaves the Federal Receiver in charge of the business as heretofore, and it is probable that he will remain in authority until final disposition is made of the case by the Federal Supreme Court. Attorneys for the state on December 26 filed in the United States Supreme Court their brief in response to the petition of Mr. Palmer for a writ of certiorari.

CASE OF SECURITY AND NAVARRO COMPANIES AT AUSTIN.

Arguments will be heard on Monday, January 6, in the district court at Austin on the application of the Texas attorney general to appoint receivers for the Security Oil Company and Navarro Refining Company pending the outcome of the state's suit against these companies and others, outside the state, for alleged violation of the anti-trust laws.

At Austin on December 20 District Judge Calhoun modified the injunction issued in connection with the state's suit against the Standard and other oil companies. The order follows:

"In consideration of the facts recited in the application of the Security Oil Company, it is ordered, upon said application that the restraining order heretofore granted herein, on November 6, 1907, be and the same is hereby modified so that it shall not have the effect to restrain the Security Oil Company from selling that portion of its pipe line from Batson to its refinery near Beaumont, or any part thereof, upon the conditions, however:

"1. That the proceeds thereof be kept pending this litigation in Texas, to be used by said company only in due course of business; the same or any part thereof on hand to occupy the same status as the line itself if in existence.

"2. That said proceeds be subject to the reports required herein of the Security Oil Company.

"And the said order is construed so that the restraining order heretofore entered is not to interfere with or restrict the doing of an interstate business by any of the defendants pending the hearing of this cause, and it shall not be so applied."

A portion of the Security Company's Humble-Batson-Beaumont pipe line was taken up some time ago and relaid between the Security refinery and Sabine. The order gives no relief in the matter of obtaining a supply of Oklahoma crude oil, as the cars used in this service were those of the Union Tank Line Company, and forty-nine of this company's cars are now tied up in the state under the injunction. Service has not been obtained on any of the defendant corporations domiciled outside the state. The Security Company is running a small quantity of crude which it had in reserve when the injunction was issued. Shipments of refined products are being made from Sabine, four vessels having been loaded in December, three of them—Standard Oil Company boats—having been anchored outside the three-mile limit and loaded by means of lighters. The other vessel, the Genessee, of the Anglo-American Oil Company's fleet, was loaded at the docks. This steamer flies the British flag and is immune from the jurisdiction of the Texas court. Rail shipments are also being made in reduced quantity.

Preparations are under way to sink a 2000-foot test at a point one-half mile southeast of Holdenville, Okla.

THE TEXAS COMPANY'S PIPE LINE RATE, GLENN POOL TO CORSICANA—PIPE LINE CONSTRUCTION.

The Texas Company on December 17 posted a rate of 30 cents a barrel for the transportation of crude petroleum from the Glenn pool to Corsicana, Texas, the first main line station on its eight inch line south of Dallas. The rate was made effective December 21. A rate of 25 cents a barrel from the Glenn pool to West Dallas and Eleanor was put into effect by this company on September 1, 1907. Eleanor is on the Santa Fe railroad, about nine miles south of Dallas. The Texas Company line crosses the railroad at this point and loading racks have been erected for the shipment of oil. For several months past, pending the completion of its line, The Texas Company has been delivering Glenn crude to tank cars at Eleanor. The oil is taken to Saratoga in train loads and there reshipped by pipe line to storage stations south of Beaumont. Corsicana is 58 miles from West Dallas by way of The Texas Company's line. The regulations published in connection with the filing of the first interstate tariff by The Texas Company, last August apply in the case of the new rate. The gathering charge at the receiving end of the line is fixed at 12 1-2 to 20 cents according to distance from the receiving station. The transportation charge covers delivery into cars or storage at destination. If other delivery is desired an extra charge proportionate to the service rendered must be paid, in no case to be less than 2 1-2 cents a barrel. The Texas Company has been pumping Glenn crude to Corsicana for more than a month past.

Bad weather and delays in receiving pipe have prevented the completion of The Texas Company's line to Humble. There is a small gap between Humble and Bobbin which remains to be filled in. The work will be finished not later than Tuesday, January 7. The pipe laying crews will be transferred immediately to Sour Lake where they will start construction of a second six inch line for The Texas Company between that point and Garrison station, southeast of Spindletop, a distance of 22 miles. Pipe for this new line is already being received. A second line will be necessary when Glenn crude begins moving through to Sour Lake. The present six inch line probably will be used entirely for the heavier crudes of the Sour Lake and Saratoga districts, principally the former. The distance from Garrison to the docks at Port Arthur is fifteen miles. There is a six inch line from Garrison to Port Arthur and another six inch line from Garrison to Nederland, eight miles south of Garrison. The Texas Company has a tank farm at Nederland. Glenn crude is now being pumped to Concord, the first station south of Corsicana.

FOR SALE.

One Leidecker Drilling Machine, located on Spindletop. C. A. Richardson, Beaumont, Texas.

MID-CONTINENT PIPE LINE RUNS

(Month of December.)

Prairie Oil & Gas Company.

	Total	Average.
Runs in December	2,966,077	95,680
Deliveries in December	2,108,400	68,013
Tanked in December	857,677	27,667
Runs in November	3,231,769	107,725
Deliveries in November	1,942,309	64,743
Tanked in November	1,289,460	42,982
Dec. decrease runs	265,692	12,045
Dec. increase deliveries	166,091	3,270
Dec. decrease tanked	431,783	15,315

Gulf Pipe Line Company.

(Estimated.)

	Total	Average.
Runs in December	620,000	20,000
Deliveries in December—		
Rail to Port Arthur	46,500	1,500
Pipe line to Gulf	372,000	12,000
Totals	418,500	13,500
Tanked in December	201,500	6,500
Runs in November	780,000	26,000
Deliveries in November—		
Rail to Port Arthur	30,000	1,000
Pipe line to Gulf	330,000	11,000
Totals	360,000	12,000
Tanked in November	420,000	14,000
Dec. decrease runs	160,000	6,000
Dec. increase deliveries	58,500	1,500
Dec. decrease tanked	218,500	7,500

The Texas Company.

(Estimated.)

	Total	Average.
Runs in December	465,000	15,000
Deliveries in December—		
Rail from Lefebre	000000	00000
Rail from Eleanor	57,500	1,855
Rail from West Dallas	69,500	2,242
Totals	127,000	4,097
Tanked and piped in December	338,000	10,903
Runs in November	420,000	14,000
Deliveries in November—		
Rail from Lefebre	12,000	400
Rail from Eleanor	57,500	1,916
Rail from West Dallas	40,400	1,346
Totals	109,900	3,662
Tanked and piped in November	310,100	10,338
Dec. increase runs	45,000	1,000
Dec. increase deliveries	17,100	435
Dec. increase tanked	27,900	565

Total Runs and Deliveries.

Month of December.	Runs	Deliveries.
Prairie O. & G. Co.	2,966,077	2,108,400
Gulf P. L. Co.	620,000	418,500
The Texas Co.	465,000	127,000
Totals	4,051,077	2,653,900

Comparisons November and December.

Put into tanks December	*1,397,177
Put into tanks November	*2,019,560
Decrease in December	622,383

*Includes oil piped in case of The Texas Company.

Daily average runs in December	130,680
Daily average runs November	147,725
Decrease daily av. runs, December	17,045
Daily av. deliv. December	*85,610
Daily av. deliv. November	80,406
Increase daily av. deliv. Dec	5,204

*Does not include oil piped in case of The Texas Company.

Mid-Continent Stocks of Crude on January 1.

Prairie O. & G. Co.	32,024,422
Gulf P. L. Co (est.)	3,755,622
The Texas Co (est.)	3,065,745
In Producers' Tanks	*7,300,000
Total	46,145,789

*About 1,200,000 barrels of the oil run into producers' storage in the Glenn field has been taken over by the Prairie Oil and Gas Company, which buys the tankage as well as the oil.

It is reported that C. E. Smith of Port Arthur will shortly start a test on the Z. C. Barker place, three quarters of a mile from the Southern Pacific depot at Jennings, and within the corporate limits of the town.

MID-CONTINENT WELL STATISTICS

(Month of December.)

Compared with the previous months in the matter of field work December was a sure enough holiday season in the Mid-Continent region. Only 227 producing wells were completed, for a total of 28,539 barrels of new production, an average of 125 barrels per well, against 316 producers with 44,287 barrels initial output, or 140 barrels to the well, in November. As usual the Creek nation which includes the Glenn pool led in new production, reporting 66 wells with 13,398 barrels initial output, an average of 203 barrels to the well. The November record in the Creek nation was 102 producers with 24,206 barrels of new oil, an average of 237 barrels per well. The Cherokee shallow sand was first in number of producing wells completed in December, reporting 83 for a total of 7387 barrels initial output, or an average of 89 barrels to the well, against 139 producers completed in November, having an initial output of 13,647 barrels, or 98 barrels per well. In the Cherokee deep sand 56 poducers were completed in December for a total of 5096 barrels of new production, or 91 barrels to the well, as compared with 62 completed in November, having an initial output of 5699 barrels or 92 barrels per well. The Osage furnished the biggest well of the month, that of the Indian Territory Illuminating Company on Lot 32. It came in making 5,000 barrels but settled down to about 1000 and has been carried as a thousand barrel completion. Sixteen producing wells were completed in the Osage in December for 2530 barrels of new oil, or 158 barrels to the well, against 6 completed in November for 620 barrels of new production, or 103 barrels to the well. In the Cleveland field 2 producers were completed, each good for about 20 barrels against 1 rated at 25 barrels in November and in Kansas 4 were completed for 88 barrels of new production compared with 6 having an initial output of 90 barrels in November. Exclusive of Kansas, 7 gassers were completed in December and 11 dry holes against 6 gassers and 11 dry holes in November. On December 31 there were 156 wells drilling and 101 rigs in the Mid-Continent region against 205 drilling and 124 rigs on November 30. The table of well operations for December follows.

MID-CONTINENT WELL REPORT.

	Completed					
District.	Pdc.	Pdn.	Gas.	Dry.	Drlg.	Rigs
Kansas	4	88	34	2	12	2
Cherokee deep	56	5096	4	1	36	20
" shallow	83	7387	0	5	25	0
Creek nation	66	13398	2	1	62	67
Osage nation	16	2530	1	2	17	11
Old Okla	2	40	0	0	4	1
Totals	227	28539	41	11	156	101
Nov. totals	316	44287	12	15	205	124
Difference	89	15748	29	4	49	23

AVERAGE PRODUCTION OF NEW WELLS.

	Barrels		
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.
Kansas	22	15	14
Cherokee deep sand	91	92	114
Cherokee shallow sand	89	98	119
Creek nation	203	237	283
Osage nation	158	103	77
Old Okla (Cleveland)	20	25	20
Average all completions	125	140	173

THE CRUDE PETROLEUM MARKET

Quotations on Credit Balances as Posted by the Pipe Lines.

SOUTHEAST TEXAS AND LOUISIANA.

Sun Company.

	Nov. 20.	Nov. 30.	Dec. 10.	Dec. 20.	Jan. 3.
Spindletop	82	80	78	76	73
Sour Lake	77	75	73	71	69
Batson, 20 and up	75	73	71	69	67
Batson, 17 to 20	71	69	67	65	63
Saratoga, 20 and up	74	72	70	68	67
Humble, heavy	74	72	70	68	68
Dayton	69	67	65	63	62

Gulf Pipe Line Company.

	Nov. 22.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 12.	Dec. 18.	Jan. 1.
Spindletop	82	80	79	77	70
Sour Lake	79	79	79	77	70
Saratoga	75	73	75	73	70
Batson	75	73	70	68	68
Humble	78	77	77	75	70

The Texas Company.

	Aug. 16.	Oct. 8.	Oct. 30.	Nov. 12.	Nov. 19.
Sour Lake	90	87	84	82	79
Saratoga	86	83	80	78	75
Humble	88	85	82	80	77
Jennings	85	82	79	77	74
Shreveport	85	82	79	77	74

Above prices do not include loading, storage or other charges on oil shipped by tank car.

NORTH TEXAS.

Corsicana, light	$1.00
Corsicana, heavy	.70
Henrietta, Texas	.93

KANSAS AND TERRITORIES.

Prairie Oil and Gas Company.

	Feb. 11.	Mch. 9.
32 gravity and over	$0.40	$0.41
32 to 31½ gravity	.37	.38
31½ to 31 gravity	.34	.35
31 to 30½ gravity	.31	.32
30½ to 30 gravity	.28	.29
Heavy or fuel oil	.27	.28

GLENN POOL.

Gulf Pipe Line Company.

	Dec. 5.
Glenn crude	.35

EASTERN STATES.

Seep Purchasing Agency.

Pennsylvania	$1.78
Second sand	1.78
Tiona oil	1.78
Amber oil	1.78
Corning	1.14
Newcastle	1.22
Cabell	1.32
Butler, Ohio	1.78
North Lima	.94
South Lima	.89
Indiana	.89
Illinois	.68
Illinois, under 30 deg.	.60
Princeton, Ind.	.68
Somerset	1.00
Ragland	.75

CANADA.

Seep Purchasing Agency.

Petrolia	$1.34
Government bounty	.525
Total	$1.865

Note.—Oil Springs is 7c higher.

The test between Nederland and Port Neches, south of Spindletop is shut down at about 1200 feet.

It is reported that the effort to make the No. 2 well at Goose Creek produce by means of compressed air proved a failure. Drilling on No. 3 and on the Farish test is progressing. Gas and traces of oil have been found at a shallow depth in a test drilling at a point ten miles north of Goliad, in Goliad County, Tex. The location is about 80 miles north of Corpus Christi.

The Rodessa Land & Development Company, Ltd., has been chartered by the state of Louisiana and it is announced as a part of the company's plans that it will sink a test for oil on its property near Rodessa, La., midway between Shreveport and Texarkana, and about twenty miles north of the Caddo development.

TEXAS AND LOUISIANA SUMMARY

(Month of December.)

Net movement and consumption of Gulf Coast crude in December amounted to 1,314,501 barrels, a daily average of 42,403 barrels, as compared with 1,305,647 barrels, or 43,521 barrels a day in November. Production in December is estimated at 1,608,295 barrels, or 51,880 barrels a day, as against 1,566,800 barrels in November, or 52,226 barrels a day. The surplus of production over current consumption in December, as indicated by the foregoing figures, was 293,794 barrels, or 9477 barrels a day, as compared with 261,153 barrels, or 8,705 barrels a day in November. On January 1 reserve stocks were put at 6,186,886 barrels. It is believed that the revised and corrected figures as to consumption and production, covering the year 1907, will show a considerably smaller quantity of oil on hand that is indicated by the estimates.

Vessel shipments of crude from Port Arthur and Sabine in December amounted to 200,191 barrels as against 172,260 barrels in November, a decrease of 27,931 barrels. Shipments of refinery products also showed a decrease in December amounting to 440,470 barrels as compared with 486,761 barrels in November. This item covers shipments of liquid fuel as well as illuminating oil, gasoline, lubricating oil, asphalt and other products. Rail shipments of Gulf crude from South Texas points in December amounted to 520,661 barrels as compared with 546,199 barrels in November. Shipments by rail from Louisiana pointed amounted to 294,298 barrels as against 278,841 barrels in November. Crude was loaded on tank cars for the first time at Anse la Butte in December, the shipments amounting to 3,163 barrels from the Lake Oil Company's tanks to Southern Pacific points. Deliveries of crude by pipe line from the Jennings and Anse la Butte fields to Plaquemine in December aggregated 160,000 barrels, of which 140,000 barrels was Jennings oil and the remainder Anse la Butte crude. The record for November was 128,347 barrels, of which 98,347 barrels was from Jennings and the remainder from Anse la Butte. The rail shipments of Jennings crude included 40,649 barrels of oil moved in train loads to Texas storage, making the net movement of Louisiana oil by tank car 253,649 barrels. The gross movement of Louisiana crude in December averaged 14,654 barrels a day, and the net movement 13,343 barrels a day as against 13,573 barrels a day in November. The movement of South Texas crude by vessel and tank car in December amounted to 720,852 barrels, or 23,253 barrels a day, as compared with 718,459 barrels, or 23,948 barrels a day in November. The aggregate of vessel and tank car shipments, and the deliveries to Plaquemine furnishes a fairly accurate index of the consumption of Gulf crude for fuel at the present time. The December records indicate that the average daily requirements are about 36,000 barrels. A year ago this item was nearer 60,000 barrels.

Of the total of 1,608,295 barrels of Gulf crude estimated to have been produced in December, the South Texas districts are credited with 1,078,170 barrels, against 1,015,300 barrels in November. All districts excepting Batson and Dayton showed an increase, the most marked improvement being in the case of Spindletop which is credited with 203,800 barrels in December as compared with 150,000 barrels in November. Some of the big wells completed on Spindletop early in December are showing salt water in increasing quantities, and it is not expected that the district will continue to maintain its December record.

The Louisiana districts are credited with 530,225 barrels in December, against 551,500 barrels in November. Jennings shows little change, the estimate for December being 496,000 barrels as against 495,000 barrels for November. Anse la Butte was credited with 40,000 barrels in November and only 18,600 barrels in December. Caddo and Welsh each fell off a few hundred barrels in December, as compared with the preceding month.

On December 31 the production of the Gulf region was put at 54,355 barrels, South Texas being credited with 33,580 barrels as against 35,460 barrels on November 30, and Louisiana with 20,775 barrels as against 19,160 on November 30. The output of the Gulf region on November 30 was estimated to be 54,620 barrels, indicating a decrease of only 265 barrels on December 31.

THE CRUDE OIL MARKET.

On January 1 the Gulf Pipe Line Company posted a new schedule of credit balance prices, reducing the quotations on all districts excepting Batson to 70 cents. The Batson price was marked down on December 18 from 70 to 68 cents, and it remains at this figure. Spindletop and Sour Lake were cut 7 cents, Humble 5 cents and Saratoga 3 cents. From July 2 to Septebmer 19 the Gulf Company's credit balance prices were 95 cents on Humble and 92 cents on all other districts. The reduction made the first of the year therefore represents a decline of 22 to 25 cents in less than three and a half months. Contracts were made during the summer by some of the pipe line companies at 95 to 98 cents. The Texas Company has not reduced its credit balance quotations since November 19, when it posted 79 cents for Sour Lake, 77 cents for Humble, 75 cents for Saratoga and 74 cents for Louisiana oil. The Sun Company has made five reductions since November 18, the last on January 3 being a cut on all excepting Humble oil. The prices posted by this company on January 3 were: Spindletop 73 cents, Sour Lake 69 cents, Batson light 67 cents, Batson heavy 63 cents, Saratoga 67, Humble 68 and Dayton 62.

Production, shipments and consumption in December are given in detail in the table which follows.

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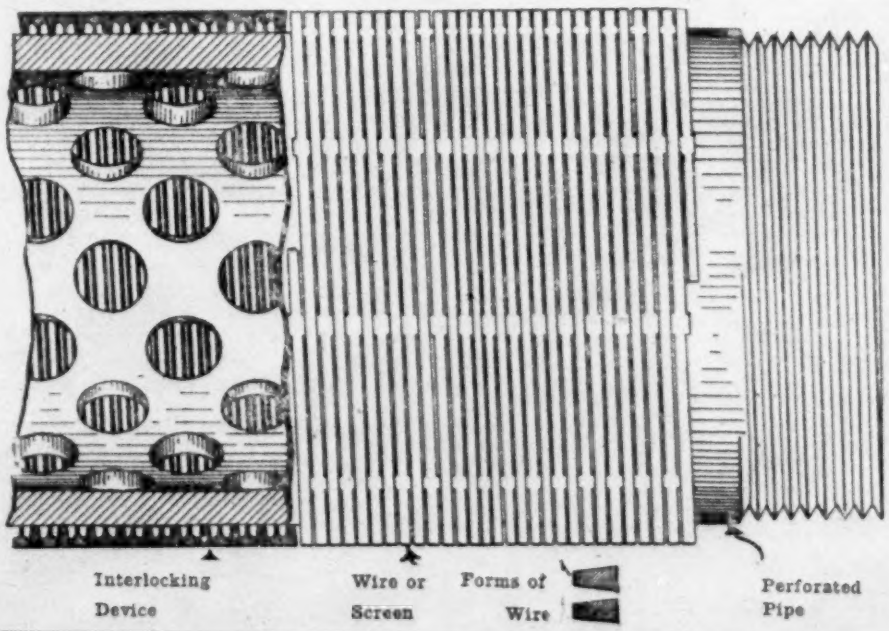

PRODUCTION OF SOUTHEAST TEXAS DISTRICTS ON DECEMBER 31.

District	Nov. 30.	Dec. 15.	Dec. 31
Saratoga	5,650	5,600	5,355
Batson	6,300	6,250	5,410
Humble	11,000	10,500	10,230
Sour Lake	6,950	6,900	5,870
Spindletop	5,320	7,400	6,490
Dayton	240	290	225
Totals	35,460	36,940	33,580

Louisiana Districts.

District	Nov. 30.	Dec. 15.	Dec. 31
Jennings	16,430	13,500	19,800
Caddo	380	370	360
Welsh	150	115	115
Anse la Butte	2,200	700	500
Totals	19,160	14,685	20,775

Gulf Coast Region.

District	Nov. 30.	Dec. 15.	Dec. 31
Southeast Texas	35,460	36,940	33,850
Louisiana	19,160	14,685	20,775
Totals	54,620	51,625	54,[illegible]55

PRODUCTION OF THE GULF COAST REGION IN DECEMBER.

Southeast Texas. (Estimated.)

District	Nov.	Dec.
Batson	204,000	186,500
Humble	290,000	312,420
Saratoga	165,000	172,500
Sour Lake	195,000	195,300
Spindletop	150,000	203,850
Dayton	11,300	7,750
Totals	1,015,300	1,078,670
Daily average, December		34,776
Daily average, November		33,843

Louisiana. (Estimated.)

District	Nov.	Dec.
Jennings	495,000	496,000
Caddo	12,000	11,725
Welsh	4,500	3,900
Anse la Butte	40,000	18,600
Totals	551,500	530,225
Daily average, December		17,104
Daily average, November		18,383

Gulf Coast Region (Estimated.)

District	Nov.	Dec.
Southeast Texas	1,015,300	1,078,070
Louisiana	551,500	530,225
Totals	1,566,800	1,608,295
Increase in December		41,495
Daily average, December		51,880
Daily average, November		52,226

MOVEMENT SOUTHEAST TEXAS CRUDE AND REFINERY PRODUCTS.

Port Shipments.

Grade	Nov.	Dec.
Crude	*172,260	*200,191
Increase in December		27,931
Daily average, December		6,458
Daily average, November		5,742

*Gulf crude only. Mid-Continent crude shipped by water in November, 47,794 bbls. in December, none.

Refinery Products.

Grade	Nov.	Dec.
All grades	486,761	440,470
Decrease in December		46,291

SOUTHEAST TEXAS RAIL SHIPMENTS.

Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe.

Loading point	Nov.	Dec.
Saratoga	128,192	122,756
Beaumont	846	544
Totals	129,038	123,300
Decrease in December		5,738

Kansas City Southern.

Loading point	Nov.	Dec.
Beaumont	1,077	750
Decrease in December		327

International & Great Northern.

Loading point	Nov.	Dec.
Trice (Texas Company)	78,922	65,288
Decrease in December		13,634

Houston, East & West Texas.

Loading point	Nov.	Dec.
Humble	126,012	138,385
Increase in December		12,373

Southern Pacific.

Loading point	Nov.	Dec.
Sour Lake	195,966	189,243
Gladys	15,184	3,695
Totals	211,150	192,938
Decrease in December		18,212

Total Rail Shipments.

Railroad	Nov.	Dec.
G. C. & S. F.	129,038	123,300
K. C. S.	1,077	750
I. & G. N.	78,922	65,288
H. E. & W. T.	126,012	138,385
Southern Pacific	211,150	192,938
Totals	546,199	520,661
Decrease in December		25,538
Daily average, December		16,795
Daily average, November		18,206

Total Movement of Crude.

	Nov.	Dec.
Port shipments	172,260	200,191
Rail shipments	546,199	520,661
Totals	718,459	720,852
Increase in December		2,393
Daily average, December		23,253
Daily average, November		23,948

MOVEMENT OF LOUISIANA CRUDE.

Rail Shipments—Kansas City Southern.

Loading Point	Nov.	Dec.
Lake Charles	47,216	51,402
Caddo	2,496	9,231
Totals	49,712	60,633
Increase in December		10,921

Southern Pacific.

Loading Point	Nov.	Dec.
Jennings	193,081	129,176
Mermentau	12,115	8,211
Anse la Butte		3,163
Egan	23,933	93,115
Totals	229,129	233,665
Increase in December		4,536

Total Rail Shipments.

Railroad	Nov.	Dec.
K. C. S.	49,712	60,633
Southern Pacific	229,129	233,665
Totals	278,841	294,298
Increase in December		15,457
Daily average, December		9,493
Daily average, November		9,294

Deliveries to Plaquemine.

Via Pipe Line	Nov.	Dec.
From Jennings	98,347	140,000
Fron Anse la Butte	30,000	20,000
Totals	128,347	*160,000
Increase in December		31,653
Daily average in December		5,161
Daily average, November		4,278

*Estimated.

Total Louisiana Movement.

By—	Nov.	Dec.
Rail shipments	278,841	294,298
Plaquemine	128,347	160,000
Totals	407,188	454,298
Increase in December		47,110
Daily average, December		14,654
Daily average, November		13,573

NET MOVEMENT GULF COAST CRUDE.

	Nov.	Dec.
All shipments (Gross)	1,125,647	1,175,150
Jennings transfers to Texas storage		*40,649
Net movement	1,125,647	1,134,501
Increase in December		8,854
Daily average, December		36,596
Daily average, November		37,521

*These figures include 21,494 bbls. of Jennings transfers made in November and 19,155 bbls. transferred in December.

TOTAL MOVEMENT AND ESTIMATED CONSUMPTION.

By—	Nov.	Dec.
Rail & Port Shipments	1,125,647	1,134,501
Refinery consumption	150,000	150,000
Field consumption	30,000	30,000
Totals	1,305,647	1,314,501
Increase in December		8,854
Daily average, December		42,403
Daily average, November		43,521

REQUIREMENTS AND PRODUCTION COMPARED.

	Nov.	Dec.
Total Move. & Cons.	1,305,647	1,314,501
Total production	1,566,800	1,608,295
Surplus	261,153	293,794
Daily average surplus, December		9,477
Daily average surplus November		8,705

GULF COAST STOCKS OF CRUDE JANUARY 1.

(Estimated.)

Stocks on December 1	5,893,092
Surplus in December	293,794
Stocks on January 1	6,186,886

GULF COAST FIELD OPERATIONS.

There was a pronounced let-up in drilling operations in the Gulf Coast region in December, amounting to a decrease of over 36 per cent as compared with the November record. December completions numbered 55, of which 44 were producers, credited with 11,250 barrels of initial output or 258 barrels to the well, 10 were dry and 1—the only completion at Caddo—a gasser. The November report showed 87 completions, 63 being producers furnishing 17,890 barrels of new oil, or 285 barrels per well, and 24 being dry. Humble led the South Texas districts in number of completions, being credited with 18, of which 12 were producers having an initial output of 855 barrels, or an average of 71 barrels to the well. At Spindletop 11 wells were completed, all producers, credited with 2120 barrels of new production or 191 barrels per well. The best of these was the Guffey No. 93 on the Gladys, which started off at 1000 barrels but afterward showed water in large quantities. Hamil & Posey's No. 2 on the Gladys is rated a 750 barrel well. Spindletop's production was boosted by the big wells completed in November and early in December, until on December 15 the output of the field had reached 7400 barrels. From the middle of December, however, there has been a steady decline. On December 31 the output was 6490 barrels, and there was every indication that it would drop back below 6000 barrels. Salt water in the new wells which furnished the flush output is causing the slump. Neither Saratoga nor Dayton reported a completion in December. Batson reported 8, of which 7 were producers with 430 barrels initial output. Sour Lake reported 7, all producers, having an initial output of 495 barrels. In the Louisiana districts, Jennings as usual proved the mainstay of Gulf Coast production, completing 10 wells of which 7 were producers with 7350 barrels initial output or 1050 barrels per well. The best of the Jennings completions was Producers' No. 28 on the Latreille 40 acres which is credited with 3000 barrels. The Noble Company's No. 1 on the Eunice-Crowley lease, nearly a half mile west of the principal development in the Jennings field, is rated at 1000 to 1500 barrels and is noteworthy because it extends the proven field. There were no completions at Anse la Butte, but 9 wells are drilling; the dope on this district will be pretty nearly settled before the end of the present month. A test at 1890 feet on the Hebert land, 1400 feet

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north of the discovery well, showed only salt water. This hole is now being drilled deeper. There were no completions at Welsh, and Caddo reported only 1, a gasser.

On December 31 there were 96 wells drilling and 20 rigs in the Gulf region, as against 97 drilling and 25 rigs on November 30. Anse la Butte is the only district showing a considerable increase in new work. This field reports 9 wells drilling and 4 rigs as against 3 drilling and 5 rigs on November 30. Spindletop shows an increase of 2 drilling and a decrease of 2 rigs. Sour Lake and Saratoga an increase of 1 each in wells drilling with no rigs reported, Batson a decrease of 7 drilling and 2 rigs, Jennings a decrease of 6 drilling and an increase of 1 rig, Caddo an increase of 1 drilling and 3 rigs, and Dayton an increase of 1 rig with no change in wells drilling. One well is drilling at Welsh, a deep test being sunk by C. E. Smith.

WELLS COMPLETED IN DECEMBER.

District.	Com.	Pdc.	Dry.	Abd.	Pdn.
Humble	18	12	6	12	855
Spindletop	11	11	0	1	2120
Batson	8	7	1	0	430
Sour Lake	7	7	0	0	495
Saratoga	0	0	0	0	...
Dayton	0	0	0	1	...
Jennings	10	7	3	6	7350
Caddo	1	0	*1	0	...
Anse la Butte	0	0	0	2	...
Total	55	44	11	22	11,250
November record	87	63	24	41	17,980
Difference	32	19	13	19	6,730

Average production December wells....258
Average production November wells....285

*Gasser.

WELLS DRILLING AND RIGS.

District.	Drilling Nov. 30.	Drilling Dec. 31	Rigs Nov. 30.	Rigs Dec. 31.	Total Dec. 31.
Humble	33	34	6	1	35
Spindletop	13	15	2	0	15
Batson	13	6	5	3	9
Sour Lake	6	7	0	0	7
Saratoga	3	4	0	0	4
Dayton	3	3	2	3	6
Jennings	10	4	3	4	8
Caddo	12	13	2	5	18
Welsh	1	1	0	0	1
Anse la Butte	3	7	5	1	9
Totals	97	96	25	17	113
Total November 30					122

HUMBLE.

COMPLETED.

Decker & Paddock 1, Moore; 5 bbls.
Fondren 2, Fant & Freund; 75 bbls.
Tomlinson & Wray 1, Landslide; 75 bbls.
Richardson & Moore 2, Fant & Freund; 100 bbls.
Producers 73, Hermann; dry.
Ninety-nine 27, Fant & Freund; 125 bbls.
O'Neil 33, Eckols; dry.
Completed 7, producing 5,dry 2; new production 380 bbls.

DRILLING.

Ninety-nine 28, Fant & Freund; shut down.
Guffey 1, Fant & Freund.
Tom Ward 7, Hirsch; testing.
Farish 6, Hirsch; fishing.
Farish 7, Butler, (reported on Dec. 19 as on Hirsch.)
Kirk Hamil 7, Barrett; shut down.
Decker & Paddock 4, Moore.
Hermann 1, Hermann; shut down.
Hermann 2, Hermann; shut down.
Rockybilt 5, Moore; shut down.
Burt-McGaffey 6, Stevens.
Sun 21, Moore; shut down.
Hermann 27, Hermann; cable tools.
Hermann 28, Hermann.
Hermann 29, Hermann.
Hermann 24, Hermann.
Producers 63, Fant & Freund; shut down.
Producers 65, Fant & Freund; shut down.
Producers 66, Fant & Freund; shut down.
Producers 68, Fant & Freund; cable tools.
Producers 72, Hirsch; cable tools.
Burt-McGaffey 1, Fields; shut down.
McKallip & Fondren 3, Rogers.
Neils Esperson 9, Hermann.
Harper 16, Wren; shut down.
Rucker 1, Denman; shut down.
West 3, Isaacs.
Blaffer & Farish 13, Mason.
Webb 3, Cherry; shut down.
Guffey & Simms 1, Carden.
Sun 36, Fant & Freund.
Sun 37, Westheimer.
Hank O'Neil 2, Butler.
Drilling 34.

RIGS.

Beatty & Fiestheimer 1, Holmes.

ABANDONED.

Sun 34, Westheimer; lost hole; moved over.
Producers 61, Rogers; dry.
Moonshine-Producers 20, Long; dry.
Farish 3, Hirsch; dry.
Farish 5, Hirsch; dry.
Decker & Paddock 1, Adams; not completed.
Abandoned 6.

SPINDLETOP.

COMPLETED.

T. H. Bass and others, sublease from Big Five Oil Co.; 35 bbls.
Al Hamil and Pete Posey 2, block 26, Gladys; 750 bbls.
Unity 2, block 32, Gladys; 50 bbls.
Nelson & Benckenstein, old Cissel lease; 40 bbls.
Guffey 95, Gladys; 65 bbls.
Unity 3, block 32, Gladys; 50 bbls.
Completed 6, producing 6; new production 990 bbls.

DRILLING.

Sun 1, McFaddin; salt water; will drill deeper.
Stella Oil Co. (Caston & Holliday), block 37, Hogg-Swayne; fishing job completed, and ready for standard rig.
Moore & Callaghan, McFaddin; trouble with mud and sand.
D. E. Hirschfield, McFaddin; casing set; shut down.
Wagner, Teagle, Wilson and others, block 36, Hogg-Swayne; in rock.
Bowles 3, McFaddin; drilling in.
Bowles 4, McFaddin.
Bowles Bros., block 20, Gladys.
Stella 3 (Caston & Holliday), block 37, Hogg-Swayne; casing set; ready to drill in.
Cassie Oil Co., block 20, Gladys.
Guffey 96, block 26, Gladys.
Williams & Heilbron (Lillian Oil Co.), block 20, Gladys.
Al Hamil and Pete Posey 3, block 27, Gladys.
Al Hamil and Pete Posey 4, block 27, Gladys.
Unity 27, Unity Oil Co. fee, block 23, Spindletop Heights.
Drilling 15.

DERRICKS.

T. H. Bass and others 2, sublease from Big Five Oil Co.
Bunny Moore, W. B. Drysdale and others, block 25, Gladys, sublease from Guffey.
Derricks 2.

LOCATIONS.

Guffey 33, McFaddin.
J. C. Wilson and Sun Co., McFaddin.
Big Five 5, Bass & Tucker lease.
Locations 3.

ABANDONED.

Wilson & Silverman, McFaddin; bit twisted off.

NOTES.

The old Hirschfield Oil Co. 1, on block 33 of the Yellow Pine, is being redrilled. The well was originally one of the best on Spindletop, having produced in the neighborhood of 90,000 barrels of oil in eight months. It was a 6-inch well and was abandoned when the productnon reached about 15 barrels a day. The pipe was pulled and it has since remained idle. Four-inch is now being used in the drilling. Drillers are waiting on the arrival of a bit. When this hole is completed work will be resumed on the D. E. Hirschfield well on the McFaddin.

Al Hamil and Pete Posey 1, on block 26 of the Gladys, is holding up well, the present production being about 750 barrels a day. Recently water began to show, but this was relieved by raising the tubing.

J. M. Thresher has leased from the Gladys City Oil, Gas and Manufacturing Co., to be developed by himself and others, eight lots out of block 5 of the Gladys, on one-sixth

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royalty. A well will be started in the next few weeks.

The Sunshine Oil Co. well (Myers, Carroll and others) is producing nearly all water.

The bailer was dropped into Unity 1 while trying to shut off the water; they are now fishing for it.

F. D. Smith & Co. 15 and 16 are shut down.

Guffey 84, on the Gladys, recently deepened, is ready for the strainer.

The big Guffey well, 93, on the Gladys, has gone entirely to salt water. It came in about 1000 barrels a day and on December 15 had diminished to about 600 barrels.

Guffey 28, on the McFaddin, is to have the strainer perforated.

The well of Phelps and others on the old San Jacinto lease, recently deepened, is showing a large percentage of water, the net oil now being about 400 barrels.

Thresher & Davis 2, on block 19 of the Gladys, was deepened two feet and the production increased from about 20 to 50 barrels; no water.

The old Bass & Tucker 12, now operated by the Big Five Oil Co., has been cleaned and the sand baled out and is now producing 60 barrels; no water.

Big Five 4 has increased in production to 250 barrels.

BATSON.

COMPLETED.

Guffey 74, Wing; 200 bbls.
Sun 21, Paraffine; 20 bbls; (completed Oct. 27, but not reported).
Guffey 76, Wing; salt water.
Higgins 18, Higgins; 15 bbls.
Completed 4, producing 3, dry 1; new production 235 bbls.

DRILLING.

Guffey 2, Colorado.
Guffey 72, Wing.
Paraffine 1, Hooks.
Allen 7.
Allison 1, Anderson 2 acres.
Paraffine 2, Paraffine 40 acres.
Drilling 6.

RIGS.

Allison 5, Colorado.
Ada Belle 13, Honeymoon.
Reliance Oil Co., Heywood.
Rigs 3.

DERRICKS.

Guffey 8, Marshall.
Meehan 2, Mary Ellen acre.
Derricks 2.

LOCATIONS.

Guffey 9, 10, 12, Marshall.
Locations 3.

SOUR LAKE.

COMPLETED.

Texas 111, Texas; 150 bbls.
Young & Anderson 5, Swayne; 10 bbls.
Hardin Co. 8, Oliver; 100 bbls.
Completed 3, producing 3; new production 260 bbls.

DRILLING.

Texas 112, Texas.
Texas 113, Texas.
Texas 114, Texas.
Texas 110, Texas; waiting on standard rig.
Edna 1 ,Jackson; shut down.
Turnbow 1, Sour Lake Townsite; shut down.
Gilbert 35, Gilbert; waiting on standard rig.
Drilling 7.

RIGS.

None.

SARATOGA.

COMPLETED.

None.

DRILLING.

Producers 8, Petty; awaiting standard rig.
Producers 8½, Petty; under same derrick with No. 8.
Rio Bravo 245, Rio Bravo.
Peerless 2, McShane.
Drilling 4.

DAYTON.

COMPLETED.

None.

DRILLING.

Wilson & Bullard 2, Bradford; shut down.
Trammel 3, Neizart; shut down.
Dayton 1, Section 125; shut down.
Drilling 3.

RIGS.

Andrews & Fox 4, Section 125.
Sun 18, West Liberty 10 acres.
Babcock and others 15, Paraffine.
Rigs 3.

ABANDONED.

Babcock and others 14, Paraffine; salt water.

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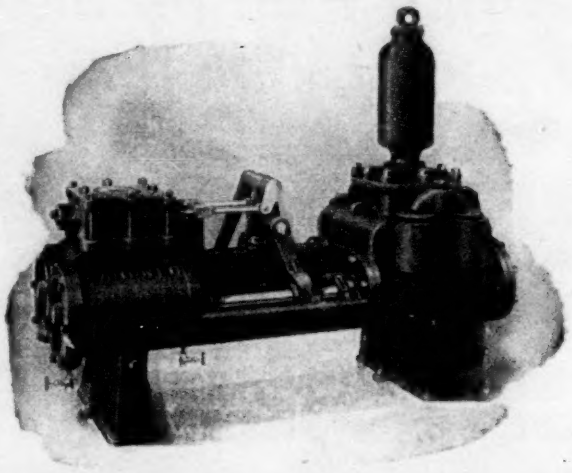

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HENRIETTA.

COMPLETED.

Sanders & Allison 1, E. T. Bergin; 15 bbls.
Sanders & Allison 2, Reed-Winfrey; 15 bbls.
Clayco 3, Lochridge; 15 bbls.
Navarro Refining Co. 4, Landrum; 2 bbls.
Sanders & Allison 1, Reed-Winfrey; dry.
Completed 5, producers 4, dry 1; new production 47 bbls.

DRILLING.

Clayco 4, Lochridge.
Navarro Refining Co. 1, Smyers.
Sun Co. 1, Landrum.
Producers 1, Byers.
Drilling 4.

CORSICANA.

COMPLETED.

C. L. Witherspoon 1, Sullivan; dry.

ABANDONED.

Corsicana Pet. Co. 6, Bird.

POWELL.

No operations.

JENNINGS.

COMPLETED.

Producers 26, Latreille 40 acres; 500 bbls.
Producers 28, Latreille 40 acres; 3000 bbls.
J. H. O. S. 46, Fee Simple; 500 bbls.
C. O. and M. 34, Fee Simple; 1000 bbls.
Laguerre 1, Latreille 40 acres; dry.
Noble 1, Eunice-Crowley lease; 1000 bbls.
Completed 6, producing 5, dry 1; new production 6000 bbls.

DRILLING.

Producers 29, 30 and 31, Latreille 40 acres.
C. D. Hill 4, Clement.
Drilling 4.

RIGS.

Producers 32, 33 and 34, Latreille 40 acres.
J. H. O. S. 48, Fee Simple.
Rigs 4.

LOCATIONS.

J. H. O. S. 47, Fee Simple.
J. H. O. S. 49, Lekelt.

NOTES.

Producers 13, reported December 19 as on the Latreille 40 acres, is on the 160-acre tract. It was drilled deeper and came in salt water.

C. O. and M. 34, on the Fee Simple, is showing salt water.

The Noble 1 is about 40 feet from the road on east side of lease and about 300 feet from north line.

J. H. O. S. 47 is 50 feet east of Noble 1.

J. H. O. S. 49 is 25 feet south from Eunice-Crowley lease and 25 feet west of the road.

ANSE LA BUTTE.

DRILLING.

H. B. O. C. & Guffey 1, Hebert; tested at 1890 feet, salt water. Going deeper.

IMPROVED
YORKE PORTABLE DERRICK
SPIKELESS, NAILLESS AND HOLELESS

The Best Ever Invented by White Man or Chickasaw,
and to Erect it You Only Need a Wrench and a Saw.

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..... CONTRACTORS .....
PIPE LINE WORK A SPECIALTY

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101 Baird Building, Kansas City, Mo.

H. B. O. C. 1, N. Patin; 1640 feet.
H. B. O. C. & Guffey 2, Louisiana Petroleum; 400 feet.
H. B. O. C. 12, Pourceaux; preparing to set screen at 1050 feet.
Heywood Oil Company & Sharp 1, F. R. Martin; 1420 feet.
Lake Oil Company 8, R. Martin; 990 feet.
Anse la Butte Le Danois 4, Begnaud; 790 feet.
Bass & Lovegrove 1, Guedry; 580 feet.
J. W. Stokoe 1, Broussard, southeast of swamp; 1870 feet.
Drilling 9.

RIGS.

Grow Company 1, N. Patin.
B. C. Taber 1, Israel Guedry.
H. B. O. C. & Guffey 2, Babb.
Moresi Brothers 1, Pourceaux.
Rigs, 4.

ABANDONED.

H. B. O. C. & Guffey 1, Babb; salt water.
H. B. O. C. & Guffey 1, Louisiana Petroleum; blowout.
Abandoned, 2.

DERRICKS.

H. B. O. C. & Guffey 2, Hebert.
E. F. Simms 1, Guilbeaux.
Moresi Brothers 2, south of swamp.
H. B. O. C. 1, Alece Melancon.

NOTE.

Lake Oil Company has a rig on its No. 6 on the R. Martin and will drill this well deeper.

CADDO.

COMPLETED.

None.

DRILLING.

Caddo Gas and Oil 7, Smith.
Caddo Gas and Oil 9, Mooringsport.
Richardson & Hughes 2, Pitts; shut down.
Townsite 1, Richardson; shut down.
Producers 2, Heilperin & Liebman; gasser.
Richardson 1, Mayfield; shut down.
Daniel & Alday 1, Wadkins; shut down.
Big Four 2, Guy.
Producers 6, Caddo Oil & Mining; fishing for wash pipe.
Caddo Gas and Oil 4, Offenhauser.
Producers 1, Heilperin & Liebman.
Producers 1, Murray; fishing for 2½-inch pipe.
Richardson & Hughes 1, Pitts.
Drilling 13.

RIGS.

Caddo Gas and Oil 5, Smith.
Caddo Gas and Oil 6, Smith.
Caddo Gas and Oil 8, Offenhauser.
Benedum & Trees, s. w. corner of s. w. quarter of s. w. quarter of section 20.
Texla 3, Heilperin & Liebman.
Rigs 5.

NOTE.

Richardson & Hughes 1, reported as completed in last issue, is drilling again with rotary.

NEVER CUT CUPS

S. S. BRYAN, Titusville, Penn.

Just the Cup for Floating Sand. 60c Set (4), Charges Paid to Any Point in U. S. $15.00 Per Hundred

Made of Leather Especially Tanned, rendering Them Impervious to Water.

THEIR SUCCESS IS PROVEN

For many months I have not advertised Never Cut Cups, simply because I was not able to keep up with the orders which I received by mail, but having increased my facilities I am again in the market and am making the cup better than ever. Those who have used the cup are enthusiastic in their praises, and I am convinced that they fill a long felt want.

One producer says: They outwear three sets of the ordinary cup. Please send me 100 more.

Another says: We had to pull a well every 30 days. Yours have been on seventy days.

I can show many letters just like this.

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1 3-4 in.	$15.00 Per Hundred	2 1-4 in.	$22.50 Per Hundred
2 1-2 "	15.00 " "	2 3-4 "	30.00 " "

Charges prepaid to any point in the United States.

If your supply dealer has not got these send to me direct. None are genuine without the white Never Cut tag printed in red ink. Send for circular.

Write and mention OIL INVESTORS' JOURNAL.

WILDCAT NOTES.

It is reported that several tests will be sunk near Eunice, St. Landry parish, La. The Great Southern Petroleum Company has been organized to undertake the work.

A. J. Brown of Tulsa, Okla., is working on a proposition to drill for gas in Dallas County, Tex. It is reported that he will apply for a franchise to pipe Dallas.

Gas is reported at 1600 feet in a test drilling near St. Jo, Montague County, Tex.

It is reported from San Antonio that a company is being organized there to drill for oil at Sutherland Springs, Wilson county, southeast of the Alamo City. Oil has been found at shallow depths in several wells drilled at Sutherland Springs and Floresville.

Negotiations are on between the Texas Dynamite Company and Heywood Brothers looking to the sinking of a test well on the Dynamite Company's property two and a half miles west of Beaumont on the B. S. L. & W. railway. A water well drilled to a depth of 865 feet on the property several months ago shows gas and a strong petroleum odor.

WELSH.

C. E. Smith is again testing in his deep well at Welsh, this time at 2000 feet. He reports a good showing. He is testing with 2½-inch strainer.

INCORPORATED.

Texas.

The Cork Oil Company of Beaumont, capital $48,000; incorporators, A. C. Meagher, T. F. Meagher, J. V. Pittman and M. A. Fleming. Purpose is to drill for oil near Beaumont.

Kearny Oil and Pipe Line Company of San Antonio, capital $10,000; incorporators, S. W. Kearny, N. S. Oglesby, G. R. Stumburg and others of San Antonio. Purpose is to drill for oil in Bexar and Atascosa counties.

Jackson County Farms Company, incorporated with $50,000 capital stock by A. C. Swanson, Houston, Texas; F. L. and C. W. Fuller of Cleveland, Ohio. The company will control about 4000 acres in Jackson County.

Louisiana.

Orion Oil Company incorporated with $5,000 capital stock to drill for oil; H. D. Smith, Jr., president, and J. H. Smith, secretary.

Rodessa Land and Improvement Company, Ltd., of Shreveport, capital $84,000; J. D. Lee, president; W. M. Ledbetter, vice president; A. R. MacDonald, second vice president; W. A. Stephens, secretary; S. Y. Alexander, treasurer, all of Shreveport; N. A. Ayers and W. H. Cloe, directors. Will drill for oil near Rodessa, La.

Great Southern Petroleum Company of New Orleans, capital $200,000, divided into $100,000 of common and $100,000 of preferred stock; incorporators, Joseph W. Lyman, James J. Lewis and Gustave Fuselier of Eunice, Frank R. Caffery of Franklin and S. B. McConnico of New Orleans. Will sink test wells near Eunice, the first to be started by January 15.

Charles D. Hill Oil Company of Jennings, capital $50,000; incorporated by Charles D. Hill, E. A. Helm, M. H. Hargrove, C. O. Noble and G. A. Hohensel. Mr. Hill is president, C. F. B. Hill vice president, and Mr. Helm secretary and treasurer. These three also comprise the board of directors. The company is authorized by its charter to drill for oil, deal in crude and refined oils and oil lands.

The Martin Company of Crowley, capital $100,000; organized to develop properties in Anse la Butte field; engineer, Ames J. Martin; managing officers, Dr. F. R. Martin and Clem J. Samson.

Oklahoma.

Slater Oil Company of Muskogee, incorporated with $100,000 capital stock by Hal Belford and Fred A. Lain, both of Muskogee, and E. R. Perry, Tulsa, Okla.

Osage Fifty-Eight Oil Company, incorporated with $500,000 capital stock by A. R. Field, E. S. Lovett, Frank C. Hill, Donald Barker, all of Los Angeles, Cal., and others.

Randolph Oil Company of Tulsa, incorporated with $100,000 capital stock by J. S. Moffett, Rush N. Wallace and S. B. Seay.

Granton Oil Company of Tulsa, incorporated with $100,000 capital stock by E. R. Perry of Tulsa, J. R. Pratt and Sid O'Donnell, both of Muskogee, Okla.

MORNING STAR OIL COMPANY IN BANKRUPTCY.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed in the Federal Court at Houston by J. S. Rice, W. B. Chew and W. D. Clevland, trustees of the estate of T. W. House, against the Morning Star Oil Company. It is alleged that the company is indebted to the T. W. House bank in the sum of $32,500 for money loaned on open account. T. W. House, whose private bank in Houston was closed some months ago is president of the company, D. R. Beatty is vice president and general manager and J. H. B. House is secretary and treasurer. The company has been operating in the Humble field for two years, producing and selling oil. It took over the business of the firm of House & Beatty, which was formed during the early development at Humble and which engaged extensively in the sale of fuel oil.

AN OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT PROPOSITION.

I will give 1000 acres of leases of late date on tenth royalty, with gas wells at $50 per year, as inducements to sink one or two test wells. You may drill any place you desire, on your own leases, too. I am simply after getting experienced oil men to test for oil, was and liquid asphaltum. No wells have been drilled in this district except shallow wells for water, which vary from 200 to 300 feet in depth. It is in this water and sand that the asphaltum and some oil is found. It is in abundance and is under most every acre of my leases. Some sulphur and salt water here also.

I have often been through the Texas oil fields, and after carefully observing the indications there, returned here and searched diligently and have picked this location as the best. This deposit is wonderful, and I think you will agree with me if you will come and investigate.

The 1000 acres of leases are worth more than 10,000 acres in most unproven territory.

Asphaltum, as you know, is the residue of oil, and is found here under my leases just the same as in the Sour Lake, Texas, oil field, which field produced several million barrels of oil and is today producing. Gas and oil have been found a short distance from here, but, as stated above, no drilling has been done here.

My proposition is right on a prominent railroad, making everything convenient. Come; can show you fully in one day. Hope has 5000 inhabitants and four lines of railway now in operation.

Address A. P. DYKE.
Dealer in Oil, Gas, Farm and Fruit Lands, Hope, Ark.

TO OIL WELL DRILLERS.

We have several good propositions in Muskogee and Mounds fields to develop. Want to correspond with parties able to drill on percentage basis. Address or call on

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P. O. Box 865. Office, Turner Hotel Building, Muskogee, Okla.

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This rig combines the strength and stability of the Standard Derrick with the lightness and portability of a machine. It is as strong as wood and iron can make it, the frame carrying the bearings being constructed of structural steel, and the mast braced to withstand a strain of 20 tons. It can and has drilled to a depth of 1500 to 2000 feet, and has been operated successfully in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennslyvania and Canada, as well as in the Mid-Continent field.

Why not save the time and expense of building a derrick and try one. Write for prices.

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JENNINGS, LA.

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Oil Investors' Journal

Sixth Year.

HOLLAND S. REAVIS, Editor.
BURTON E. NEWCOMB, Business Manager.

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Humble, Texas.—Heaton & Polk.

Sour Lake, Texas.—Hooks Drug Store.

San Antonio, Texas.—Louis Book & Cigar Company, 521 East Houston Street.

Saratoga, Texas.—J. P. Collins.

Henrietta, Texas.—Postoffice News Stand.

Jennings, La.—N. L. Miller News Co.

New Orleans.—O. E. Hill, 108 St. Charles Street.

Shreveport, La.—Robbins & Browne, Phoenix Hotel.

Oil City, La.—Oil City News Stand.

Lafayette, La.—Hotel Gordon.

Tulsa, Okla.—Robinson Hotel News Stand; Hannon's Book Store; City Book Store.

Muskogee, Okla.—Turner Hotel News Stand; Katy Hotel News Stand.

Kiefer, Okla.—M. O. Stephenson.

Okmulgee, Okla.—Postoffice Book Store.

Independence, Kan.—Carl Leon News Stand.

Chicago, Ill.—Postoffice News Company, 176 Dearborn Street.

PETROLEUM STATISTICS FOR 1907.

Revised and corrected statistics of production, shipments and consumption of crude petroleum in Oklahoma, Texas and Louisiana during 1907 will appear in the January 19 number of the Oil Investors' Journal.

KEEPING THE RECORD STRAIGHT AS TO THE NEW PIPE LINES.

Recently wide circulation has been given to statements purporting to describe the effect of the entrance of the two Texas pipe lines into the Glenn field. With the manifest object of creating prejudice against these new lines the charge has been made and repeated that their coming has worked absolutely no benefit but rather an injury to the Oklahoma producers. To keep the record straight the Oil Investors' Jorunal will recall the facts as to events following the announcement that the two Texas concerns would tap the Glenn pool with eight inch lines leading to the Gulf Coast; also the facts as to developments accompanying the actual entry of the companies into the field.

Between the middle of October and the middle of November, 1906, it became known that The Texas Company and the Gulf Pipe Line Company would build the new lines. At this time the quantity of oil being run from the Glenn pool by the Prairie Oil & Gas Company was not in excess of 5,000 barrels a day, and this company did not have an iron tank in the field.

The Gulf Company began to work out its preliminary plans late in October. Ground was secured for tank locations. It was announced that the Prairie Oil & Gas Company would build over a million barrels of steel storage at Jenks, adjacent to the Glenn field.

In November, 1906, the Prairie Company's runs from all Mid-Continent districts averaged 64,840 barrels a day of which it was estimated that 60,000 barrels were run from the older fields and the remainder from the Glenn pool. The quantity of oil placed in storage by the Prairie in the entire Mid-Continent region this month averaged 8,809 barrels a day.

From this time on the Prairie Company bent its energies toward caring for as much of the Glenn product as possible. By December 1, 1907, it had completed steel tankage in the Glenn pool district having a capacity of 4,900,000 barrels. More than half of the 9,000,000 barrels of Mid-Continent oil added to its stocks between December 1, 1906, and December 1, 1907, was from the Glenn pool. Its runs from all districts in November, 1907, averaged 107,725 barrels a day, an increase of nearly 43,000 barrels a day.

While the Prairie's runs in the Glenn field, where the two Texas lines are operating, showed an increase of nearly 30,000 barrels a day in a year's time, the runs from all other Mid-Continent districts, where its pipe line is the only one, were increased but a little more than 10,000 barrels a day, indicating an increase of nearly 700 per cent in its Glenn runs against less than 20 per cent in the runs from other districts. The quantity of oil tanked by the Prairie Oil & Gas Company in November, 1907, averaged 42,982 barrels a day, against 8809 barrels a day in November, 1906. Considerably more than half the oil tanked in November, 1907, was Glenn crude.

One of the Texas lines has been running oil from the Glenn pool for eleven months, the other for nine months and in this time they have taken care of approximately 8,900,000 barrels of oil, or nearly a third of the field's production to date. They have been interested in the greater part of the oil which they have handled, having been compelled to protect themselves by purchasing producing properties when they entered the field. It is a fact well known to all who were on the ground at the time that the Texas lines were given no assurance that they would receive from producers a supply of oil adequate to fill their requirements. The two pipe lines involved an outlay of $12,000,000 or $13,000,000 and the companies could afford to take no chances in the matter of securing oil to keep them busy. So they bought producing property. The output of the Glenn pool and of the leases acquired by the Texas interests in particular has been beyond the most sanguine expectations.

It is a fact that at times the Texas lines could not take care of their own production, being compelled to shut-in or cramp their wells.

If the two Texas pipe lines have accomplished nothing else, they have prompted the Prairie Oil & Gas Company to an unusual activity which is explained only by the presence of the competition they have created.

AS TO THE PRICE OF GLENN CRUDE.

In Texas whenever a new pool has been opened up and stocks have accumulated at the rate of a million or more barrels a month the price of oil has dropped to 10 or 15 cents. Only once has the surplus in this region reached 20,000,000 barrels and that was in 1905, when oil was for sale at from 10 to 20 cents at both Humble and Jennings. In the Mid-Continent region stocks amount to more than 45,000,000 barrels, the greatest quantity of oil ever accumulated in any field. In the Glenn pool district alone the amount of oil above ground is 17,000,000 barrels. Production exceeds pipe line runs by 55,000 to 65,000 barrels a day in the Mid-Continent region. Is it to be wondered at that Glenn field producers are willing to sell their surplus at 25 to 35 cents a barrel? Is the law of supply and demand to apply in the case of everything excepting the oil business?

AGREEMENTS AND PIPE LINE SCHEMES THAT NEVER WERE.

The two Texas pipe lines entered into no special agreement of any character with the Interior Department when they secured the right to cross the Indian lands between the Glenn field and Red river. They merely subscribed to the regulations promulgated by the department. Any other company or companies may obtain the same concession by accepting the regulations. The statement that the Prairie Oil & Gas Company has been prevented from laying a line to the Gulf Coast by reason of the opposition of the Interior Department would never be backed up by officials of that company. The fact is that the Standard has been deterred from building this line by reason of its knowledge of the attitude of the state of Texas. There never has been anything in the dope given out from time to time since September, 1906, that the Standard would lay a line to the Gulf Coast.

WISDOM FROM IDAHO.

Them as wants, must choose.
Them as has, must lose.
Them as knows, won't blab.
Them as guesses, will gab.
Them as borrows, sorrows.
Them as lends, spends.
Them as gives, lives.
Them as keeps dark, is deep.
Them as kin earn, kin keep.
Them as aims, hits.
Them as has, gits.
Them that waits, win.
Them as will, kin.

—Boise (Idaho) Capital.

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BRASS AND BRONZE CASTINGS IN THE ROUGH A SPECIALTY
HOUSTON, TEXAS

FROM THE BOTTOM OF THE TANK

By the Tank Strapper.

"Ha, ha! Revenge!" he loudly cried,
"I have the dope!" (but the dopester lied.)

If A. C. Hall's dope had been straight, of course Mr. Bailey would have been willing to assume the full responsibility for the statements he made at San Antonio. Also, he would have taken to himself the credit for exposing the damnable deal which secured for The Texas Company eternal immunity from action by Attorney General Davidson. But it being shown to the satisfaction of all excepting the partisans of the senator that Mr. Hall was merely drawing on his imagination when he said that Mr. Davidson's brother owned stock in The Texas Company, the bottom of the conspiracy fell out and Mr. Bailey, discerning that a boomerang had been released, decided to steer its return as much as possible to the Handy Letter-Writer. Hence the publication of the epistle.

Didn't Joseph of old "go down into Egypt?" Sure he did. He went there for corn. "Our Joe" went to Memphis for dope—and got a prize package of B. S.

An earthquake shock reported on December 30. Could it have been the impact of the boomerang with the Hall Room Boys—the Handy Letter-Writer and Egyptian Joe, who gets his dope from Memphis?

The Hall Room Boys, Egyptian Joe and the Handy Letter Writer, In Their Great Sketch Entitled: "If You Don't Know It, Fake It." Immense success at San Antonio, November 18. Busted next day.

Charley Blackman says that when it comes to pouring tea he can give any old society debutante a running start and beat her a city block. Well, perhaps. But we wouldn't back Charley against a Chinaman on this proposition.

Information Wanted: Liberal reward for information as to the identity of the party who sent me that box of "Red Neck" cigars on Christmas day. Address W. T. C—h—g, Dallas, Texas.

Knots: Dalton Lain of the Gulf Pipe Company and Miss Alpha Mayginnes at Tulsa on Christmas day; J. Cook Wilson and Miss Mary Randolph at Gainesville, Texas, January 2; Andy Meagher and Miss Rowena Cook at Beaumont January 1.

It certainly was brave of Cook Wilson and Andy Meagher to marry on a declining oil market. The oil business is full of heroes.

They are talking about organizing a stork club in Beaumont. It's a cinch that Paul Gage will be president.

And now they are calling it "John Fisher's Anse la Butte." Is it possible that Scott Heywood has repudiated the chee-ild?

Anxious Reader: Yours received stating that Webster gives no definition of "a bum," and that you would like a definition. After long years of experience we have come to the conclusion that a bum is a "good fellow" who has gone broke. We might add that "good fellows" usually go broke.

FASTEST WAR VESSELS AFLOAT ARE OIL BURNERS.

At a recent unofficial builders' trial of the 800-ton torpedo boat destroyer Ghurka, built for the British government by Hawthorne, Leslie & Company on the Tyne, the vessel attained a speed of 34 1-2 knots an hour, maintaining for six hours an average speed of 33.91 knots an hour, or nearly a knot in excess of requirement. The Ghurka is one of five destroyers authorized in 1906, all of which are equipped to burn oil fuel, no provision whatever being made for coal. The Mohawk of the same class, at recent trials, averaged 34.24 knots an hour for six hours and the Tartar, another of this type, averaged 35.36 knots on a six hours' run. The contract on the Mohawk called for 33 knots on a fuel oil consumption not greater than one pound per square foot of heating surface. The actual consumption was 0.86 pound, or 14 per cent less than that allowed. The Ghurka is equipped to carry 95 tons of oil, but has auxiliary tanks that permit her to steam 2,500 miles without renewing the supply of fuel. The engines are of the turbine type, developing 14,250 horse power. These new destroyers are the fastest war craft afloat.

THE TEXAS COMPANY'S DECEMBER DIVIDEND.

The Texas Company on December 31 paid its seventeenth quarterly dividend of 3 per cent or $3 a share, making a total of 51 per cent paid to date by this company. The issued capital is $10,000,000, hence the December payment amounted to $300,000.

Captain Blaney T. Walshe who served two terms as treasurer of the city of New Orleans and two terms as state tax collector of the sixth district of the same city has been indorsed by certain of the Wilkinson Good Government clubs of New Orleans for the office of state tax collector of that city. Captain Walshe has interests in the Welsh, La., oil field and is widely known throughout Louisiana. He is admirably qualified in every way for the office for which he has been indorsed.

MR. BAILEY REVEALS SOURCE OF HIS DOPE.

Senator Joseph W. Bailey on December 30 made public the letter on which he based the statement made in a speech at San Antonio on November 18 to the effect that Attorney General Davidson's brother, W. S. Davidson of Beaumont, owned stock in The Texas Company. Immediately following the publication of the senator's remarks W. S. Davidson made it known that he had never owned, directly or indirectly, a share of The Texas Company's stock. The lie thus being nailed, Mr. Bailey explained that he had made the statement on the strength of a letter which he had received. This communication, as revealed by its publication on December 30, was from A. C. Hall, a disgruntled ex-employe of The Texas Company. The letter was given out at Washington, accompanied by a statement from Senator Bailey, both being reproduced below:

Washington, Dec. 29.—As many of the newspapers and nearly all of the politicians opposed to Senator Bailey have been insisting for the last two or three weeks that he had not received any letter asserting that the brother of the attorney general was a stockholder in The Texas Company, and as Texas friends of the senator have advised him that these newspapers and politicians are growing bolder in making that charge, because he has not printed the letter, he has concluded to make it public. Immediately after the question was raised, Mr. Hall, the writer of the letter, very promptly authorized Senator Bailey to make such use of the letter as he desired. In giving out the letter for publication Senator Bailey said:

"I understand that the officers of The Texas Company have offered to exhibit its books in order to show that neither the attorney general's brother nor the Standard Oil Company owns any of its stock. That offer will hardly mislead any intelligent man. According to evidence in several proceedings, if the stock books of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company had been examined any time between 1900 and 1904, there would not have been found the slightest indication that the Standard Oil Company owned a dollar's worth of that stock. It never happens that the stock books of any corporation show an ownership which it is desired to conceal.

"In order to avoid any misunderstanding or misrepresentation, perhaps, I ought to say that the Mr. Campbell referred to in Mr. Hall's letter is not Governor Campbell, but a gentleman who was engaged in the oil business in Texas."

HALL'S LETTER TO BAILEY.

Memphis, Texas, Nov. 14, 1907.—Senator J. W. Bailey, Gainesville, Texas: Dear Sir: I have just finished reading A. L. Beatty's reply to your references to The Texas Company. I have thought I would write the full particulars of this organization to you before now and will not attempt to go into details this morning, as I only have a few minutes' time to give it.

The Texas Company was organized in 1902 to take over the assets of the Producers Company and to also take over Sour Lake, which was held under option and had been tested and found to be valuable property.

I will begin at the first of this maneuvering that you may be able to see the scheme as laid and worked to perfection.

Cullinan came to Corsicana in 1897 and got an option on a lot of oil, guaranteeing to build pipe lines and storage to take care of the output of the field. He came from the superintendency of tankage for the Standard Oil Company with headquarters at Washington, Pa. He owned an interest in the Petroleum Iron Works, which company was at that time building the tankage for the Standard Oil people in Pennsylvania, with headquarters at Washington, Pa.

He undertook to float this option with two or three of his friends at Pittsburg whereby he could retain an interest, and made a failure, and came back to Corsicana to get the option renewed. At a meeting of the producers they refused to renew the option without he would show them who would finance the undertaking whereby they might be protected as an assurance that he had the money. He refused to give this information to the people at large in the meeting, but assured them that if they would appoint one man and they would agree to abide by his assurance without any exposure of the information that he would inform this one party. This was done, and he carried the one party aside and advised him that it was the Standard Oil people holding in the name of C. N. Payne, Oil City, Pa., and H. C. Folger, Jr., of 26 Broadway. This party came and made a favorable report to the open meeting, and they readily renewed the option, and that was the first advent of the Standard Oil people in this state as producers and refiners of oil.

I have it from the best of authority, which is a brother of Cullinan's, that at the time he surrendered the Corsicana option to the Standard Oil people that they gave him a contract that he was to be at the head of that branch of their business for this state and for time indefinite.

When the great Beaumont field came in he went down to take charge of the big Guffey Company when it was first organized. Then he was advised to come home and await developments for a better place to strike. That it was too big a thing for any one man. This information came also from his brother to me, and the movements checked each and every statement he made me.

In the latter part of 1901 he came down to Beaumont and began taking options on oil at 3 cents with required delivery of 2000 barrels a day from each well he got the option on. This was at the time the people who had drilled had awakened to the proposition that they had nothing if they could not sell the oil. After being there for awhile he formed a combination with the Hogg-Swayne Company to take over the holdings of the syndicate and organize the Producers Oil Company. They built a pipe line from Spindletop to the Gulf. Built storage facilities, etc., which cost far in advance of the capital of the company. Borrowed money to do this. He had Campbell, Brooks, Hogg and others placed on this board of directors. It was not long until they had to double the capital of the company, and this stock was supposed to be taken by Gates, Hopkins and Arnold Schlaet of New York. Here is where they got control. They ran along a few months and got an option on the Sour Lake property, and made test drills, and found, as stated before, this was proven property, and they closed the option.

Here is where The Texas Company came to life. The majority of the stockholders (of the Producers) voted to pass or sell to The Texas Company 85 per cent of its stock to assume the indebtedness of the Producers, and take over all its assets. This was done on the organization of The Texas Company.

Now they are off with 85 per cent of the Producers stock, or 85 per cent of the Hogg-Swayne property. Now they begin to show their hand, and force to the wall every independent producer who had contracted to deliver the oil and defaulted on account of the production dropping below the contract requirement.

Here is where Arnold Schlaet of the Maritime building took the reins and directed the policy of this company. This is the beginning of the time this company received its minutes of directors' meetings and stockholders' meetings all nicely typed, and sent from the Maritime building to the Beaumont office for the formality of local meetings. Cullinan holding the proxies of the New York end, which was largely in the majority, and it was up to the local stockholders to approve.

Now we have come to the time when the local people, Brooks and Campbell, to get off the board of directors or be lifted. Hence resignations. Campbell and Brooks got a nice block of stock, but Swayne and Hogg got practically nothing.

Immediately on organization of this company we find them all getting their money from the City National bank of New York. Moved their running account from the First National bank of Beaumont, except what is actually needed for general running expenses. That they hold there yet.

I will refrain from my line to prove the connection and the trickery to say to you that Mr. Davidson, president of the First National bank of Beaumont, and who is a brother of the attorney general, is a stockholder in The Texas Company, and is a great friend of Cullinan. That he works incessantly for the interest of this company. Possibly you can see the "nigger in the woodpile here."

After firing out all the home people off the board of directors they then elected office boys with a presentation of a few shares of stock to do the "formal act."

Here it was that The Texas Company began its violation of the law by holding and controlling companies (incorporated) in the same line of business. They owned not only the Producers, but Moonshine, Little Jap, the Hughes Company, Sharp Bros. and many others. Directed their policy and paid their bills with The Texas Company checks, the only distinction being a different voucher. New York office, managed by Arnold Schlaet, who kept one of his nephews in the office here for the only purpose of watching the correspondence and keeping in touch with the general line of business. The boys kept here were named Milyette (I am not sure I have spelled their names correctly, as they were Italians and spelled it as the natives do).

The office was rigidly checked by New York accountants often and at varying periods. The same system as the government. I was directly under the head management and bought many of their lands and transacted much of their business. I do not violate any confidence when I give you this, as they conducted the business so as to keep me from getting at the facts. Carried many of their holdings in the name of individuals, and where we expected litigation in the name of non-residents. This, of course, you know was to get federal jurisdiction. One piece of property was carried in the name of W. T. Leman of Bayonne, N. J., who had just come down to look after the refinery interest and directly from the Standard's refineries at Bayonne.

The code book carried by me coded all the names of the Standard people that were active in the operation of the company. All contracts were made in triplicate, one for Beaumont, one for Arnold Schlaet and the other for "some one unknown."

I gave all this to the attorney general more than one year ago, and he has acted as you are well aware. I will wager all I have you can not drive him to sue The Texas Company until you have driven him close unto impeachment. The fact is, if his brother has any influence at all over him it will not be done. Again, if you defeat him for the attorney general's office you will have to defeat any interest they have in this state. That is, if The Texas Company has any money that they can use to support him you will expect to meet this in the contest to come.

I will take pleasure in answering any question you may desire to ask at any time, and you will find me ready and willing. I am absolutely familiar with every detail and can trace them from the time they entered Texas. Yours very truly,

(Signed) A. C. HALL.

MR. AUTRY'S COMMENTS ON STATEMENTS OF BAILEY AND HALL.

James L. Autry, general attorney for The Texas Company, on the afternoon of December 30 gave out the following:

I have seen the letter of A. C. Hall printed in the morning papers of today. In some of the papers, perhaps those which are the more friendly to Senator Bailey, the matter appears under a Washington headline and as a telegram, and appears with a preface emanating from the senator, which is really more worthy of a reply than the letter itself. In this preface the senator says that our offer to open our stock books to inspection in order to ascertain the truth (which offer was made some six long weeks ago) is that stock books do not always exhibit true not sufficiently far reaching, for the reason ownership. I do not think the senator is quite fair in thus quoting our proposition, for we not only offered to exhibit the stock books but to conduct an exhaustive inquiry concerning any such particular ownerships as might be pointed out, with the idea of developing fully and truly all of the facts concerning such. This offer was made in the utmost good faith, and for the sake of accuracy and fairness I quote from my telegram to the governor as follows:

"I propose to do the unusual thing of opening the stock ownership records of The Texas Company to inspection. Accordingly upon request to that effect from you they will be exhibited for inspection to you, to the attorney general or to any other person or authority whom you may designate. This offer is made wholly without reservation and the records mentioned will fully and truly show the names and addresses of all present and all past stockholders. Also the

number of shares owned by each and when and from whom acquired. If upon such inspection any question should arise in your mind concerning the true facts of any one or more of such ownerships, we will be glad upon request from you to develop as fully as possible from all available sources and in as complete accord with your suggestion as possible, any and all additional facts which may appear pertinent."

Now in respect to the Hall letter. I feel very sure that Senator Bailey and his best advisers are not acquainted with Hall or else his letter would never have been referred to or been published. Senator Bailey has facilities for learning of Hall's record, of which I think he should avail himself, or rather should have done so before using him for a witness. His employment by The Texas Company lasted but a brief period and his manifest spite against the company results from his inability, after persistent effort, to get reinstated. The fact is that Hall is quite a writer of letters, and I have a large bundle of such before me relating partly to that particular episode. As illustrative of his attitude, I quote from one addressed to me, dated July 10, 1905. The letter is too long for reproduction and I quote parts of it as follows:

"The Texas Company is composed of my friends and acquaintances, managed by my ideal, one whom I have watched closely for the purpose of trying to develop my business ability and to further the success of his operations.

"My whole soul is wrapped in The Texas Company, Judge, and I am most miserable outside of its operations.

"I want to come back. I know I can serve the company to its entire satisfaction, and I feel much more so than ever before. I would like to see and talk with Mr. Cullinan. I would like for him to know it all.

"With personal assurance of my sincere admiration of yourself and Mr. Cullinan, I am."

Now, Hall's letter, which was first mentioned many weeks ago by the senator, is a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end, and apart from minor and immaterial matters detailed, there is no truth whatever in the letter. Hall's position was subordinate, his tenure brief, and he expressly admits that it was not such as afforded him opportunity to "get at the facts," and hence his sources of information were foreign to his connection.

The statement concerning the ownership of stock by Col. W. S. Davidson of Beaumont is a fair sample of his allegations, and this has been already fully exploded.

The statement concerning the origin and alleged organization of The Texas Company and of the Producers Oil Company are absolutely untrue, the fact being that they were separated in point of time and neither succeeded to or took over the assets of the other. The Texas Company did succeed the Texas Fuel Company.

The code book he mentions is the one used by scores of the company's men all along the lines and is the one still in use, and it does not contain and never contained the names of Standard men as alleged.

By implication the allegation appears that statements or reports were accustomed to be made to the Standard. This again is absolutely untrue in every sense and in every aspect. This company never has made and does not now make any reports whatever of its affairs to the Standard, directly or indirectly. Mr. Arnold Schlaet, whom Hall names as a New Yorker, is and has been from the beginning vice president of the company and is named in the company's charter on file at Austin as a director, and he has no Standard connection or affiliation whatever, and so far as I know never has had.

I think the foregoing a sufficient general and special denial of all the allegations of the letter, including the material and the puerile. I repeat that The Texas Company is a meritorious and innocent Texas enterprise, subject to all the laws of the state, for which it has ever had due respect and regard. I repeat that we do not intend to be tried and condemned, even in public and political opinion, upon suspicion based upon hearsay evidence or the vaporings of a disgruntled ex-employe. Surely Senator Bailey and his friends who have so severely criticised unfriendly testimony of ex-employes will not insist upon giving credence to the Hall letter.

JAMES W. SWAYNE'S INTERVIEW.

In an interview at Fort Worth on December 30, James W. Swayne, one of the members of the original Hogg-Swayne Syndicate which acquired 15 acres of land on Spindletop in May, 1901, and sold the larger part of it in small tracts, said concerning The Texas Company:

"The Standard Oil Company has no more to do with the affairs of The Texas Company than you have. Neither has Mr. Davidson."

In making this statement Mr. Swayne was discussing the allegations made by A. C. Hall in a letter to Senator Bailey that The Texas Company was controlled by the Standard. Mr. Swayne was interested in the organization of The Texas Company, as well as in the Hogg-Swayne Syndicate, and is familiar with all details of its formation.

"Mr. Hall is a personal friend of mine, but he is mistaken about many of the statements contained in his letter," continued Mr. Swayne. "Had he talked with me before writing to Senator Bailey, I am sure he would not have written. In the first place, he is entirely wrong about the formation of The Texas Company. He says it was formed to take over the holdings of the Producers Oil Company and the Hogg-Swayne Syndicate, and that Cullinan, who had been with the Standard Company, was the man behind the deal. He tries to connect the Standard with the company and to show that it owns and controls the company, with Cullinan as its representative.

"The truth of the matter is The Texas Company was formed long before the Producers' Company was formed, and the Hogg-Swayne Syndicate did not sell out to anybody except to the general public. The business of the Hogg-Swayne Syndicate was confined to dealings in oil lands. The members quickly realized that there was no money to be made in producing oil. About 99 per cent of the oil producing companies of the country go under, while about 99 per cent of the companies that buy and sell oil make money. A company was therefore formed by the members for the handling of oil, and known as The Texas Fuel Company. The Hogg-Swayne Syndicate did not know anything about the oil business. Had we known even as much as an 8-year-old child that now lives in the Humble field we would have all been millionaires instead of comparatively poor men. So we began to look out for a man that did know the oil business.

"We selected Mr. Cullinan of the Corsicana field after careful consideration and after offering him the same salary he was making and to loan him $100,000 for investment in the company, he accepted. I regard him today as one of the best oil men in the country.

"Then The Texas Company came into existence shortly afterward. The Texas Fuel Company was comparatively small concern, and it could not handle the business that it had. John W. Gates and a crowd from Chicago that came down there saw the proposition. It looked good to them, not from a standpoint of oil business but simply a financial investment. Gates proposed that the stockholders of the Texas Fuel Company form another and call it whatever name was liked. The stockholders of the Texas Fuel Company were to put their stock into the new company, and for every share of Texas Fuel Company stock they were to receive two and a half shares in the new company. The company was formed and it was named The Texas Company. Then things began on a big scale, and The Texas Company began to make considerable money. It made over $1,000,000 in three weeks, and its stock took a big jump. When Cullinan went in he received $250,000 in stock for his $100,000 which he had obtained upon the money loaned him. The stock, say, is $1.40 now, which is perhaps a little lower than it is selling for, would make $350,000 the value of Cullinan's stock. Deducting the borrowed $100,000, you can readily see that Cullinan made $250,000 clear by severing his connection with the Corsicana company and accept-

SHIPMENTS OF OIL FROM PORT ARTHUR

DATE	RIG	NAME OF VESSEL	LOADED BY	CONSIGNEE	DESTINATION	GRADE	GULF CRD.	RF'D BBLS.
Dec.								
10	Barge	Clarke No. 1	The Texas Co.	The Texas Co.	Long Reach	Refined		3,343
14	Ss.	Nor	Gulf Ref'g Co.	For orders	Vera Cruz	"		6,270
16	"	Florida	The Texas Co.	The Texas Co.	Del. Riv. Sta.	Bunker	1,914	
17	"	"	"	"	"	Refined		10,763
17	Barge	Clarke No. 1	"	"	Long Reach	"		3,014
17	Ss.	Larimer	Gulf Ref'g Co.	Gulf Ref'g Co.	Bayonne, N. J.	"		17,870
17	"	"	"	"	"	Crude	13,209	
17	Barge	Shenango	"	"	Jacksonville	Refined		27,554
18	"	H'y Morse	The Texas Co.	The Texas Co.	Del. Riv. Sta.	"		9,917
19	Ss.	Rokaby	Gulf Ref'g Co.	For orders	Liverpool, Eng.	Asphalt		570
20	"	Petroleum	"	British Gov.	Portland, Eng.	Red. Crud		42,052
21	"	Winifred	"	Gulf Ref'g Co.	Pt. Tampa, Fla.	Crude	19,325	
21	Barge	Conneaut	"	"	"	"	17,423	
23	Ss.	Washtenaw	"	"	Gibsons Pt. Pa.	Refined		24,941
26	"	Lumen	"	For Orders	Pt. de Braye	"		25,401
26	Barge	Allegheny	"	Gulf Ref'g Co.	Gretna, La.	"		4,377
30	Ss.	Holmeside	"	For Orders	For orders	Asphalt		575
							51,871	176,647
Miscellaneous dock deliveries by the Gulf Refining Co. to tugs and barges, Crude							12,732	
Miscellaneous dock deliveries by The Texas Company to tugs and barges, Crude							2,253	
For last half of December							66,856	176,647
For first half of December (itemized in last issue)							76,646	112,093
TOTAL BARRELS FOR MONTH OF DECEMBER							143,502	288,740

SHIPMENTS OF OIL FROM SABINE*

DATE	RIG	NAME OF VESSEL	LOADED BY	CONSIGNEE	DESTINATION	GRADE	GULF CRD.	R'FD BBLS.
Dec.								
19	Ss.	A. F. Lucas	Security O. Co.	Standard O. Co.	New York	Refined		40,693
19	Barge	No. 95	"	"	"	Gas Oil		48,630
23	"	Clarke No. 1	H. O. & F. Co.	Guyton & Co.	Galveston, Tex.	Crude	3,236	
24	"	Gusher	"	"	"	"	3,182	
28	"	"	"	"	"	"	8,170	
31	"	No. 92	Security O. Co.	Standard O. Co.	New York	Refined		34,504
31	Ss.	Genesee	"	For orders	Queenstown	Gas Oil		27,903
Miscellaneous dock deliveries by the Higgins O. & F. Co. to tugs and barges Crude							14,588	151,730
							1,217	
For last half December							15,805	151,730
For first half November (itemized in last issue)							40,884	
TOTAL BARRELS FOR MONTH OF DECEMBER							56,689	151,730

*This table includes shipments from Sabine Pass, Texas.

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ing a position with The Texas Company. In other words, the members of the Hogg-Swayne Syndicate that afterward formed the Texas Fuel Company, virtually gave Cullinan a bonus of $250,000 to get him. Some of the members of the syndicate, I think, believed that by taking in Cullinan they could use him.

"But Cullinan was too smooth a man for them. They soon found that they were dealing with a master that knew every detail of the oil business and was a master of finance as well. Cullinan very soon snapped the others off the board and was himself in absolute control. I don't know whether I ought to make this statement or not, as Mr. Cullinan might not like it. But it is a fact, just the same.

"Mr. Cullinan is now the head of The Texas Company. He runs the company, he controls it, and I know Cullinan well enough to know that nobody else controls it but Cullinan. The Standard has no interest in it, and Gates and his crowd do not control it, and do not want to control it.

"Gates doesn't know anything about the oil business. Neither do any of the Chicago men that are interested in the company with him and are termed the Gates crowd. They know that Cullinan is a master of the oil business, and they are satisfied to let him run it just so long as the dividends roll around. I am not now interested in The Texas Company—although my wife has a few shares of the stock—and have no object in making this statement except out of justice to the company. As a matter of fact if it had not been for the organization of The Texas Company I would be worth a great deal of money instead of being a poor man. The company did not do anything to me, but there were certain advantages to which I was entitled that I never received, while other stockholders in the original syndicate did."

"Does Attorney General Davidson's brother own any stock in the company?" was asked Mr. Swayne. He replied that he did not. He said:

"So far as I know, Mr. Davidson, the president of the First National bank of Beaumont, and the brother of the attorney general, has never owned a single share in The Texas Company. I no doubt expect they offered him stock and tried to get him to take stock, but do not think that he took stock in any oil company. He may have acted for oil companies in various capacities in securing leases and options and such things as that, but I can state positively that he is not a stockholder in The Texas Company. Mr. Davidson is a very honorable man. Had he owned stock in The Texas Company, or had he taken stock at the time it was formed, would there have been anything wrong about it? The Texas Company is a legitimate company; it is a good financial investment for any man.

"Mr. Davidson's brother was not attorney general at the time, and I can not see that it would have been wrong for him to have taken stock and to have held it until this day."

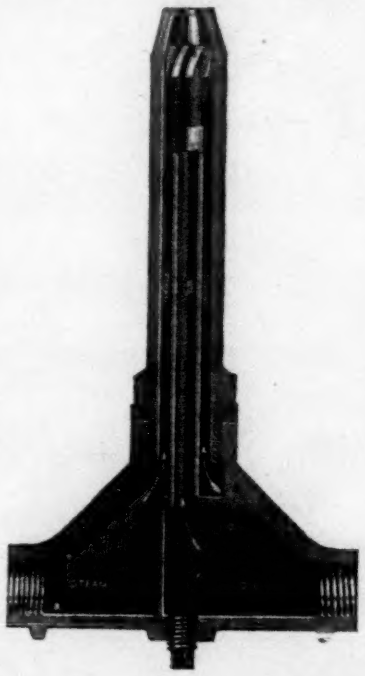
When asked what Governor Hogg thought of The Texas Company, Mr. Swayne said:

"Governor Hogg never made the remark that The Texas Company was owned by the Standard, as has so often been attributed to him. Governor Hogg declared to me before his death that he believed The Texas Company would come to be owned by the Standard. The Texas Company, he believed, would become one of the greatest corporations in the country. He said it was a good thing, and as the Standard generally got all of the good things it wanted, he believed it only a question of time until it would take over The Texas Company. He believed that any concern could buy out any other concern if it had the money and was willing to pay the price."

In reference to Mr. Hall's charge that the old directors were kicked off the board and office boys given stock as a formality, that they might serve as dummy directors, Mr. Swayne said:

"No doubt there are some office boys on the board of The Texas Company," answered Mr. Swayne. "But they are rather high-priced office boys. I suppose the treasurer of the company, the purchasing agent, sales agent, etc., men who receive salaries from $5000 to $10,000 a year, own stock in the company and are on the board. These, perhaps, are the men Mr. Hall means when he says 'office boys.'

"But what is the use of rehearsing these facts. I have told all I know in connection with the entire transaction to Senator Bailey, and all that is worth considering he already knows, and knew before he received the letter from Mr. Hall."



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INTERIOR DEPARTMENT AMENDS INDIAN LEASE REGULATIONS.

Hereafter the Interior Department will not attempt to exercise supervision over leases executed on Indian lands from which the restrictions have been removed. The order of the department dated December 21, 1907, and effective January 1, 1908, amending the Indian lease regulations follows:

1. On and after January 1, 1908, all leases of any description whatever executed by a citizen of the Five Civilized Tribes on land from all of which the restrictions against alienation had been removed before such execution, may be executed without any provision for reference to or supervision by the Secretary of the Interior or any official of the Department of the Interior; and it is hereby ordered that the Indian Agent at the Union Agency shall refuse to accept for consideration any lease executed after January 1, 1908, covering land from all of which restrictions have been removed before execution.

2. All leases executed before the removal of restrictions against alienation, on land from all of which restrictions against alienation shall be removed after such execution, if such leases contain specific provision for approval by the Secretary of the Interior, whether now filed with the Department or presented for consideration herafter, will be considered and acted upon by this Department as heretofore.

3. All leases executed and approved heretofore or hereafter on land from all of which restrictions against alienation have been or shall be removed, even if such leases contain provisions authorizing supervision by this Department, shall from and after January 1, 1908, and after such removal of restrictions against alienation, be operated entirely free from such supervision, provided that the lessees, lessors, and surities to all such leases shall execute written instruments upon forms prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior and furnished by the Indian Agent, Union Agency, and file with said Indian Agent, consent to the change of conditions specified herein; and provided that such written consent shall make lessees, lessors, and sureties responsible for the performance of all acts and the fulfillment of all provisions and conditions set forth in the leases or departmental approval thereof by reference to laws, rules or regulations; but compliance with the terms of the leases in their approved form under the written consent herein provided, shall not be enforced by or under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior.

4. When any lease has been or shall be executed for land part of which is restricted and part free from restrictions, the entire lease shall ocntinue subject to approval and supervision of the Department of the Interior and all royalties theerunder shall be paid to the Indian Agent until such time as the parties to the lease shall prove to the satisfaction of this Department that adequate arrangements have been made to account for the oil upon the restricted land separately from that upon the unrestricted. Thereafter the restricted land only shall be subject to the supervision of this department, provided that the unrestricted portion shall be relieved from such supervision as provided in paragraph three hereof.

(Signed) F. E. LEUPP,
Commissioner.

Approved: December 21, 1907.
(Signed) JAMES RUDOLPH GARFIELD,

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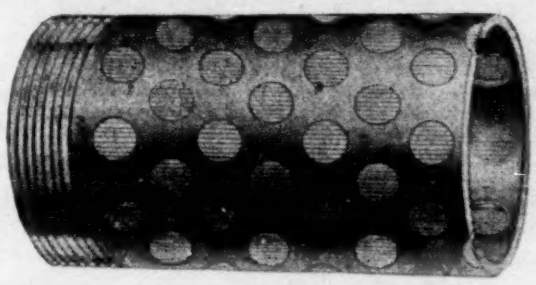

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If you have any lease matters or other business before the Interior Department requiring attention, write to William W. Wright, registered attorney (formerly with the Dawes Commission). References. Offices, Washington Loan and Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

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PIPE LINE COMPLETED TO WOOD RIVER REFINERY.

The Ohio Oil Company's 8-inch pipe line from Martinsville pump station to the new Wood River refinery of the Standard Oil Company, near Alton, Ill., was completed on December 21 and oil reached the receiving tanks at the refinery on the same day. Work is being pushed on the refinery. Some 900 men are engaged on the construction and it is expected that the plant will be running in April. This refinery and the one being built by the Standard at Elizabeth, N. J., will be among the largest in the country.

Harry Fillman, formerly with the S. M. Jones Company, has been with the National Supply Company since January 1. He will be stationed at Beaumont for a while, but later expects to get out among 'em.

The editor of the Oil Investors' Journal acknowledges receipt of a very colorful New Year's card from his honorable friend, Mr. T. Watanabe of the Japan Oil Company, Echigo, Japan, and takes this method of expressing his appreciation.

Under instructions from Judge Bryant of the Federal Court, Receiver Dorchester of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company has paid to the state comptroller of Texas the gross receipts tax and penalties for the last two quarters amounting to $18,089.

The Crowley Oil & Mineral Company of Crowley, La., operating in the Jennings field, mailed checks to stockholders last month covering its twentieth dividend of 10 per cent on the entire issued capital of $200,000, making a total disbursement of $400,000.

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It is announced from Los Angeles that about January 15 the first number of a new periodical to be known as "The Oil Industry" will make its appearance in that city. H. B. Guthrey is named as the promoter of the publication. It will be devoted to the California industry.

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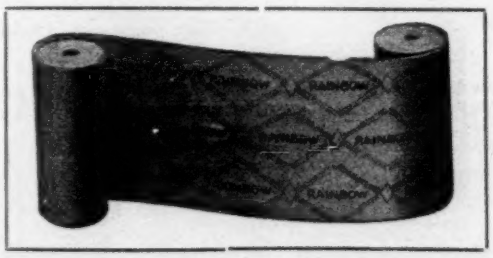

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Oil Investors' Journal

SIXTH YEAR

VOL. 6 BEAUMONT, TEXAS, U. S. A., JANUARY 19, 1908 No. 16

NEW HIGH RECORDS IN OIL

Production of the Oklahoma Field in 1907 Nearly 50,000,000 Barrels, of Which More Than Half Came from the Glenn Pool—Pipe Line Runs from All Mid-Continent Districts 44,475,516 Barrels—Illinois Runs Increased from 4,385,471 Barrels to 23,733,790 Barrels—Gross Production of the United States was 162,629,011 Barrels, Exceeding the Largest Previous Yield, in 1905, by 27,911,431 Barrels. Reviews and Statistics of All Fields.

New records were made in the oil industry of the United States in 1907.

Oklahoma took the lead in production, furnishing all but about 2,500,000 barrels of the 44,475,516 barrels run by the three pipe line companies operating in the Mid-Continent region. Producers stored 6,500,000 barrels of Oklahoma oil in addition to the quantity run by the pipe lines, and 1,500,000 barrels went to refineries other than those of the Standard. Thus the gross yield of the Mid-Continent region was 52,475,516 barrels of which nearly 50,000,000 barrels came from Oklahoma.

This is the greatest quantity of oil that has been produced in a year by any one state, exceeding Pennsylvania's biggest year, 1891, by 17,000,000 barrels, and California's largest yield in 1905 by 16,500,000 barrels.

All high marks in output of individual fields were passed by the Glenn pool. Pipe line runs from this district amounted to 19,632,337 barrels, a daily average of 53,787 barrels. The entire production of the pool during the year was 26,677,357 barrels—at the rate of 73,088 barrels a day. This is more than the state of Ohio produced in its palmiest year, 1896, when it was credited with 23,941,169 barrels. It is more than Pennsylvania has produced since 1892, and surpases the output of Illinois in 1907.

Illinois, next to Oklahonia, showed the greatest increase in production, with a record of 23,733,790 barrels run by the Ohio Oil Company, an average of 65,024 barrels a day. The runs of Illinois oil in 1906 amounted to 4,385,471 barrels, an average of 12,015 barrels a day. In 1905 the runs were only 156,502 barrels, a daily average of 731 barrels.

Net runs of crude from all fields as indicated by available pipe line statements covering the Mid-Continent region, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Texas and Louisiana, and estimates on California, Colorado and Wyoming, amounted to 154,629,011 barrels. The average of net runs for the year was 423,778 barrels.

Gross production was 162,629,011 barrels, averaging 445,559 barrels a day. In 1906 the United States produced 127,893,936 barrels of oil, which was at the rate of 350,394 barrels a day. The increase was 34,735,075 barrels in 1907. The high record of United States production in 1905—134,717,580 barrels—was exceeded by 27,911,431 barrels.

Next to the enormous production of the Oklahoma and Illinois fields, the feature of principal interest in the oil industry was the construction of 8-inch pipe lines by the Gulf Pipe Line Company and The Texas Company from the Glenn field to the Gulf Coast. These lines were planned in the fall of 1906 when it became apparent that the supply of Gulf Coast crude was rapidly falling short of requirements. Furthermore the two companies desired the high grade crude produced in Oklahoma for their Port Arthur refineries. During the year the two Texas lines ran 8,865,177 barrels of oil from the Glenn pool.

Texas produced 12,305,910 barrels as compared with 12,567,897 barrels in 1906 and Louisiana produced 4,613,663 barrels as compared with 9,077,528 barrels in 1906.

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